



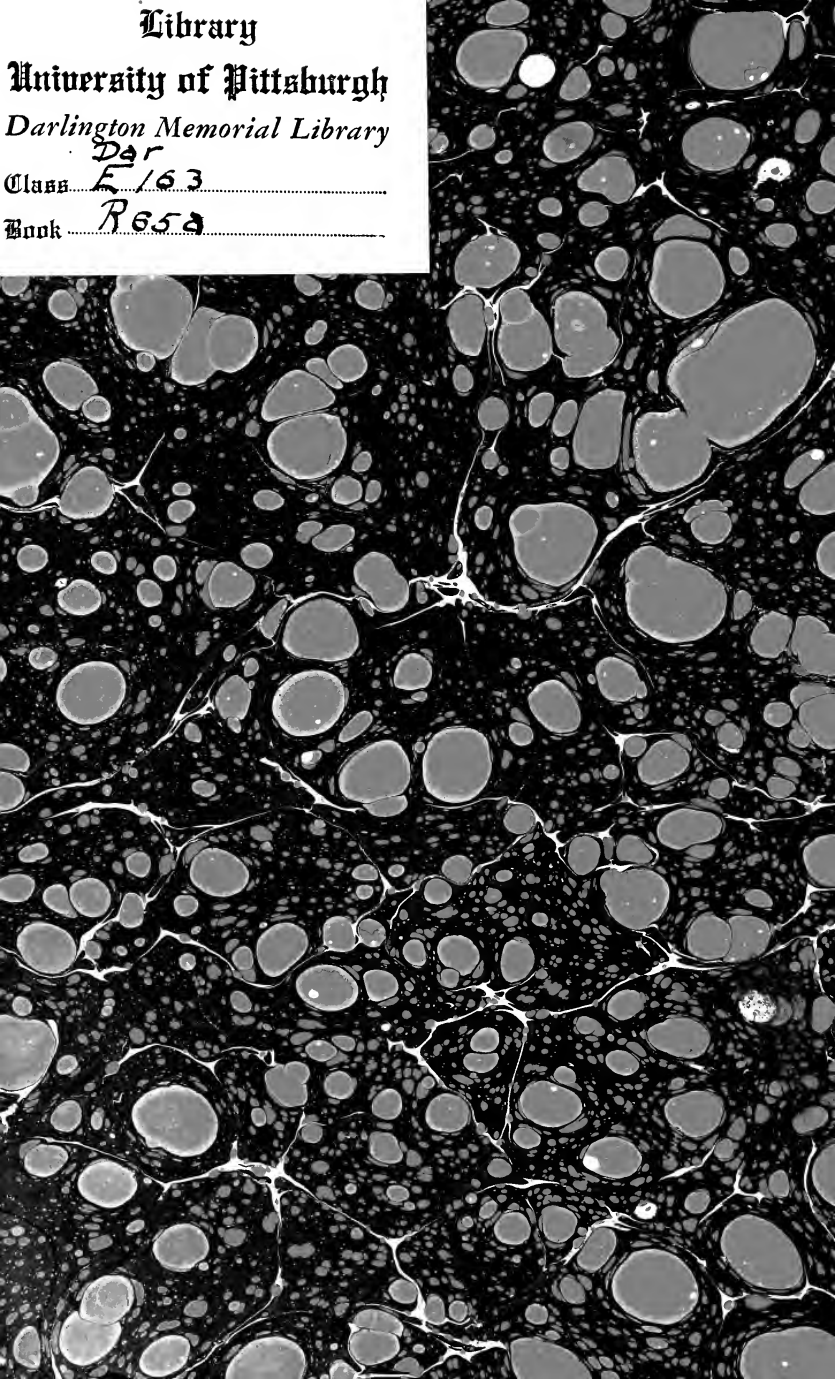
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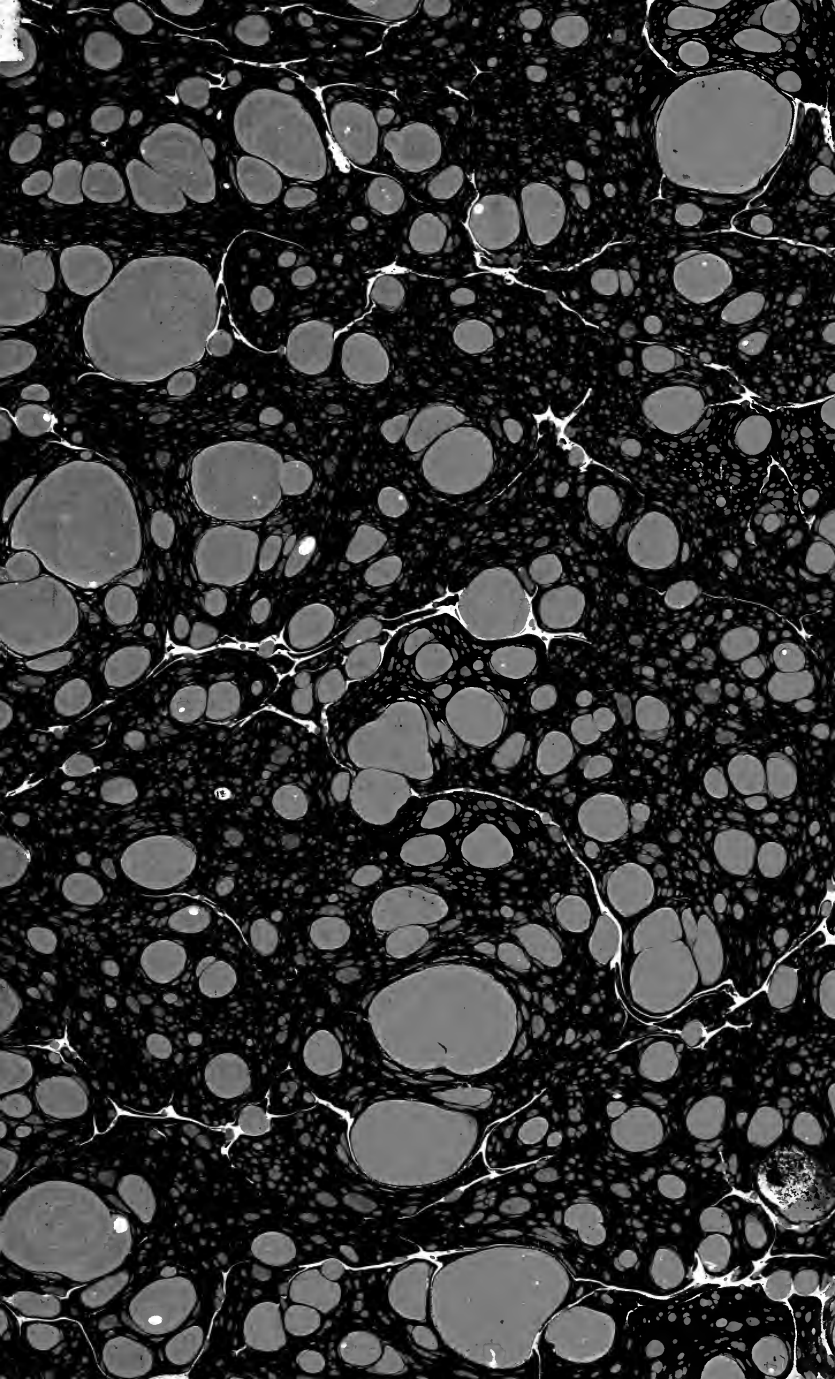
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## NEW TRAVELS

THROUGH

## NORTH-AMERICA:

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS;

*Exhibiting, the History of the VICTORIOUS Campaign of the Allied Armies, under his Excellency General WASHINGTON, and the Count de ROCHAMBEAU, in the Year 1781.*

Interpersed with political, and philosophical Observations, upon the genius, temper, and customs of the AMERICANS; Also, NARRATIONS of the capture of General BURGOYNE, and LORD CORNWALLIS, with their ARMIES; and a variety of interesting particulars, which occurred, in the course, of the

## WAR IN AMERICA.

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TRANSLATED from the original of the Abbé ROBIN,  
one of the Chaplains to the French Army in AMERICA.

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*From such events, let boastful Nations know,  
Jove lays the pride of haughtiest Monarchs low,  
And they, who kindled with ambitious fire,  
In arts, and arms, with most success aspire,  
When turn'd to tyrants, but provoke their doom,  
Gasp at their fate, and build themselves a tomb.*

BUSIRIS by YOUNG.

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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED and SOLD by ROBERT BELL, in Third-Street,

M, DCC, LXXXIII.—Price Two Thirds of a Dollar.

# VERSES on the PROSPECT of planting ARTS and LEARNING in AMERICA.

Written upwards of fifty years since, by the celebrated DIVINE,  
and PHILOSOPHER, Dr. BERKELEY, Bishop of CLOYNE,  
in IRELAND.

**T**HE muse, disgusted at an age and clime,  
Barren of every glorious theme,  
In distant lands now waits a better time,  
Producing subjects worthy fame :

In happy climes, where from the genial sun  
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,  
The force of art by nature seems outdone,  
And fancied beauties by the true :

In happy climes, the seat of innocence,  
Where NATURE guides and VIRTUE rules,  
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense,  
The pedantry of courts and schools :

There shall be sung another golden age,  
The rise of EMPIRE and of ARTS ;  
The good and great inspiring epic rage,  
The wisest heads and noblest hearts !

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay ;——  
Such as she bred when fresh and young,  
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,  
By future poets shall be sung.

WESTWARD the star of empire takes its way ;  
The four first acts already past,  
A fifth shall close the Drama with the day ;——  
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

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# INTRODUCTION.

**I**N the following Letters the reader will not meet with a dry relation of events merely military. The Author, avoiding the naked brevity and minute precision of a camp Journal, occasionally adverts to the natural history, and politics of America, as well as to the religion, national character, and customs of the inhabitants.

Some pains have been taken, in this translation, to retain, if possible, the style and philosophical manner of the French original, which often deviates from the common line of simple narration, and introduces sentiment as well as description.

The Author appears to be a philosopher, and though many of his ideas on religion, politics, genius of the people &c. may be dissonant from our mode of thinking on these points, in America, and sometimes perhaps really ill founded, yet there is certainly more satisfaction in discovering what opinion a foreigner entertains of us, although only from a casual acquaintance, a transient visit to the country, than in reading the best accounts and narratives of our own, which, in such matters, may be suspected of being too ready to humour our local prejudices, or flatter our vanity.

They who would saunter over half the Globe to copy the inscription on an antique column, to measure the altitude of a pyramid, or describe the ornaments on the Grand Seignior's State Turban, will scarcely find any thing in American Travels to gratify their taste. The works of art are here comparatively trivial and inconsiderable, the splendor of pageantry rather obscure, and consequently few or none but the admirers of simple Nature can either travel with pleasure themselves

# INTRODUCTION

or read the travels of others with satisfaction, through this country.

Most of those accounts of North-America, given to the public by British explorators and others, previous to the Revolution, are generally taken up, with the recital of wonderful adventures, in the woods beyond the Lakes, or with the Histories and records of the wild Indian nations, so that by the time the reader gets through one of those performances he never fails to be better acquainted with the *Ottagamies*, *Cherokees*, *Miamies*, *Nadouwessians*, and a hundred others, with their various customs of *paw-warwing*, or methods of making *wampum*, than with the most interesting particulars relative to the *inhabitants* of the *then* colonies; *these* were but rarely thought worth mentioning by those gentlemen, and when they are, it is mortifying enough to see them constantly considered rather as mere beasts of burden, calculated solely for the support of the grandeur, wealth and omnipotence of Great Britain, than as men and Free-Men.

Our French Author is more liberal--two years before the present peace he considered the United-States as a great independent nation, advancing with hasty strides to the summit of power and sovereignty.

Concise, yet curious accounts of two of the greatest events that have happened in this or any other age, will be found in the following performance: these cannot fail of attracting some share of the reader's attention, not only because they were the visible means of accelerating an independence, which, according to probability, and in the natural course of human affairs, was the task of another century, but also because the philosophers both of America and of Europe, in consequence of the pacification thereby effected, have their ideas upon the stretch, carefully anticipating the commercial, and political advantages, or disadvantages, resulting from this very extraordinary Revolution.

THE TRANSLATOR.

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N. B. *This Circular Letter was directed, to each of the different Governors of the Thirteen United States, who are at present as follows.*

New-Hampshire, The Honourable,	_____	Meshech Weare, Esquire.
Massachusetts,	_____	John Hancock, Esquire.
Rhode-Island,	_____	William Greene, Esquire.
Connecticut,	_____	John Trumbull, Esquire.
New-York,	_____	George Clinton, Esquire.
New-Jersey,	_____	William Livingston, Esq.
Pennsylvania,	_____	John Dickinson, Esquire.
Delaware,	_____	Nicholas Van Dyke, Esq.
Maryland,	_____	William Paca, Esquire.
Virginia,	_____	Benjamin Harrison, Esq.
North-Carolina,	_____	Alexander Martin, Esquire.
South-Carolina,	_____	Benjamin Guerard, Esquire.
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# NEW TRAVELS

THROUGH

## NORTH-AMERICA.

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LETTER I. *The Author's Voyage from France to America.—Arrival at Boston.—Boston and its Harbour.—Manners and customs of the inhabitants—of the Quakers, and remarks upon their mode of worship.—American Ladies.—Commerce of Boston.—Colleges at Cambridge.—American prejudices against the French Nation.—Arrival of Count Rochambeau and the French Army at Newport, in Rhode-Island.*

*Boston June 24th. 1781.*

I HAVE at length, my dear friend, accomplished my long Voyage over the vast Atlantic. For the space of no less than eighty five days we were tossed about in our floating habitation, but in the worst of our danger, and when we were seemingly upon the point of being overturned by the fury of the winds and waves, I had the satisfaction to find that our ship constantly returned to her original position by that universal all-pervading principle, the central attraction of gravity. How many efforts, how much time must it have taken to have perfected these huge and unwieldy machines, by the aid of which men are enabled to despise the utmost fury and most violent agitations of the waves! Like new *Eoluses* they curb the impetuosity of the winds, or by the power of reaction force them to contribute to the progress of the voyage, in almost opposite directions.

But alas! this noble art has not yet been able to secure the voyager from that disagreeable malady called *sea sickness*, occasioned by the motion of the vessel. I believe I have suffered as much from this nauseous complaint as any person that ever went to sea, and notwithstanding the frequent use of acids, it for a long time

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wholly

wholly prevented me from attending to any kind of business, or paying a particular attention to the many objects that surrounded me. Languishing with weakness, and confined to the narrow bounds of this floating prison, hearing nothing from morning till night but the barbarous phrases peculiar to the sea and sailors, I was in no condition to observe or reflect upon the awful beauties of the ocean, or the grandeur of the scene around me. With perfect indifference I beheld it tossing, boiling and foaming; swelling into mountains, or jumbled into a chaos of confusion; its vapour exhaling into the air, or forming artificial rainbows about our vessel, while it at the same time menaced us with destruction. With little or no emotion, I saw it abate of its rage, grow smooth, extend the limits of the horizon, and presently resemble an immense mass of oil, still however retaining its undulation. But it was difficult for me to withhold my attention from those scintillations of light, which the most inconsiderable motion in the water struck out of obscurity; they were particularly remarkable when a fresh gale drove the vessel through the water with an increased rapidity; she then seemed to plunge into torrents of flaming phosphorus, and to be making a tremendous progress through plains of liquid fire. I revolved in my own mind, what could be the cause of this singular, though common appearance, which I believe has never been thoroughly investigated: Are they atoms of salt which, from their several surfaces, reflect the rays of light? Or is it their collision with the sulphurous particles, that kindles them into flame, or are they rather the igneous fluid, the radical fire that is supposed to be the first cause of fluidity in the other elements?

We steered a southerly course till we came to the 30th. degree of North Latitude. The sea in this climate appeared to me to have more of a greenish cast than before, and to abound throughout with this fire resembling phosphorus; we there saw the goldfish, the voracious dolphin, and the flying fish, which to escape the former, flies out of the water, but falls down again as soon as the air has dried the moisture on its wings. I did not know the galley fish, tho' common enough on our coasts; but the sailors caught one, which I examined with the most scrupulous attention. Nature has given it a bladder, which buoys it up and serves as a rudder to direct its course; its whole contexture is nothing more than a slimy mass, the organisation of which I had not time thoroughly to consider; it is provided with long fibres encircled with rings, which serve to give it a hold in the water, so as not to be driven away by the violence of the wind; and through these fibres they also suck up the food that serves for their subsistence. I touched this animal with my finger, and immediately had the painful sensation of a burn, and forty-eight hours afterwards I still felt the effects of this penetrating caustic.

In fine weather I used to take great pleasure, at night, in contemplating the grand prospect of the starry firmament over our heads; but the wonted order and regularity of the Heavens was wholly

wholly altered; the ecliptic circle had withdrawn itself a great distance from the Horizon, the pole-star had approached very near thereto, and the great Bear was about setting and concealing himself entirely from our view: what surprised me most, was, that the milky way had disappeared, although I plainly perceived the constellation of the *Swan*, which is known to have its place in the midst of it—I could wish the philosophers would explain this astronomical mystery, those especially who argue that the *Galaxy* is nothing more than an immense collection of stars; for why should these stars disappear, when all the rest of the heavenly bodies are visible here as well as in other places? —I now no longer wondered at the idea of the ancients about the rising and setting of the sun in the ocean:

Being often forced for the sake of fresh air to be upon deck at the time of his appearing or disappearing, I observed him sometimes detaching himself slowly from the line that bounded the skies and waters, and at other times falling perpendicularly into the midst of the waves; the eye, with a momentary deception, persuading itself that the Horizon was plunging itself after him. —

The sea, you well know, has plants and herbage peculiar to itself; it is remarkable that nature has formed them considerably different from land vegetables in colour, shape and properties; and if of a less delicate structure, it was doubtless ordered so because she did not intend this element to produce animals as precious and so exquisitely wrought as the other. The marine plants, however, are not without evident traces of the wise hand that formed them; I often saw the sea covered with these saline herbs for a great space, and in examining them, remarked among other things that instead of fibrous roots, they had parts somewhat like hands to attach themselves to the rocks, a stem flattened at the end, and thick leaves, the better to resist the shock of the waves; and all provided at small intervals with cells nearly empty of air, which by this means counterpoised their specific weight, and forced them to tend constantly in a perpendicular direction toward the surface of the water.

I cannot give you a competent idea of the agreeable emotions I experienced at the sight of land, which at first appeared like a thin mist at the very extremity of the Horizon. What moment of life is comparable to that when a man is upon the point of re-enjoying his health, coming within reach of objects which interest the mind, the heart and the senses, and finding, instead of a late chaos and the ghastly image of destruction, a world of nature every where organized into the most elegant symmetry and perfection—to walk upon the grassy plain, to breathe the perfume of a thousand flowers, to enjoy the shade of the trees, to listen to the harmony of the birds of the grove, and to see them soar aloft and poise themselves in the air!

It is absence from these enjoyments that makes their value the better known, and that swells the soul with gratitude to the benign creator of all, when we are restored to them. A leafy branch floating on the surface of the water made my heart leap with joy, as this was the token of a new world ready to appear. We had now doubled Cape Anne and were at the mouth of the great Bay of Massachusetts, could plainly perceive the waves breaking upon the rocks of Cape Cod, and in a few hours might have been at Boston, had not a thick fog suddenly surrounded us, and left us at a loss which way to steer, being in the midst of shoals and ledges: in this uncertainty we cast anchor, but soon after, a strong contrary wind drove us from our anchors, broke the cables, nearly forced several of our ships foul of each other, and threatened us with inevitable shipwreck in these very dangerous Latitudes.

The greater part of the vessels put before the wind and steered from the land, despairing of gaining this much desired port, but after two days of uncertainty and danger, a happy change of wind and weather brought us safe into the Harbour of Boston. From this road, which is interspersed with several agreeable little Islands, we discovered through the woods, on the side toward the west, a magnificent prospect of houses, built on a curved line, and extending afterwards in a semicircle above half a league—This was Boston. These edifices which were lofty and regular, with spires and cupolas intermixt at proper distances, did not seem to us a modern settlement so much as an ancient city, enjoying all the embellishments and population, that never fail to attend on commerce and the arts.

The inside of the town does not at all lessen the idea that is formed by an exterior prospect: a superb wharf has been carried out above two thousand feet into the sea, and is broad enough for stores and work-shops through the whole of its extent; it communicates at right angles with the principal street of the town, which is both large and spacious, and bends in a curve parallel to the harbour; this street is ornamented with elegant buildings, for the most part two or three stories high, and many other streets terminate in this, communicating with it on each side. The form and construction of the houses would surprise a European eye; they are built of brick, and wood, not in the clumsy and melancholy taste of our ancient European towns, but regularly and well provided with windows and doors. The wooden work or frame is light, covered on the outside with thin boards, well plained, and lapped over each other as we do tiles on our roofs in France; these buildings are generally painted with a pale white colour, which renders the prospect much more pleasing than it would otherwise be; the roofs are set off with balconies, doubtless for the more ready extinguishing of fire; the whole is supported by a wall of about a foot high; it is easy to see how great an advantage these houses have over ours, in point of neatness and salubrity.

All the parts of these buildings are so well joined, and their weight

weight is so equally divided, and proportionate to their bulk, that they may be removed from place to place with little difficulty.— I have seen one of two stories high removed above a quarter of a mile, if not more, from its original situation, and the whole French army have seen the same thing done at Newport. What they tell us of the travelling habitations of the Scythians is far less wonderful. Their household furniture is simple, but made of choice wood, after the English fashion, which renders their appearance less gay: their floors are covered with handsome carpets, or painted cloths, but others sprinkle them with fine sand.

This city is supposed to contain about six thousand houses, and thirty thousand inhabitants; there are nineteen churches for the several sects here, all of them convenient, and several finished with taste and elegance, especially those of the Presbyterians and the Church of England; their form is generally a long square, ornamented with a pulpit, and furnished with pews of a similar fabrication throughout. The poor as well as the rich hear the word of God in these places in a convenient and decent posture of body.

Sunday is observed with the utmost strictness; all business, how important soever, is then totally at a stand, and the most innocent recreations and pleasures prohibited. Boston, that populous town, where at other times there is such a hurry of business, is on this day a mere desert; you may walk the streets without meeting a single person, and if by chance you meet one, you scarcely dare to stop and talk with him. A Frenchman that lodged with me took it into his head to play on the flute on Sundays for his amusement; the people upon hearing it were greatly enraged, collected in crowds round the house and would have carried matters to extremity in a short time with the musician, had not the landlord given him warning of his danger, and forced him to desist. Upon this day of melancholy you cannot go into a house but you find the whole family employed in reading the Bible; and indeed it is an affecting sight to see the father of a family surrounded by his household, hearing him explain the sublime truths of this sacred volume.

Nobody fails here of going to the place of worship appropriated to his sect. In these places there reigns a profound silence; an order and respect is also observable which has not been seen for a long time in our Catholic churches. Their psalmody is grave and majestic, and the harmony of the Poetry, in their national tongue, adds a grace to the music, and contributes greatly towards keeping up the attention of the worshippers.

All these churches are destitute of ornaments. No addresses are made to the heart and the imagination; there is no visible object to suggest to the mind for what purpose a man comes into these places, what he *is* and what he *will shortly be*. Neither painting nor sculpture represent those great events which ought to recall him to his duty and awaken his gratitude, nor are those *heroes* in piety brought

brought into view, whom it is his duty to admire and endeavour to imitate. The pomp of ceremony is here wanting to shadow out the greatness of the *being* he goes to worship; there are no processions to testify the homage we owe to *him*, that great Spirit of the Universe, by whose will Nature itself exists, through whom the fields are covered with harvests, and the trees are loaded with fruits.

The Quakers, still greater enemies to outward ceremonies in worship, have banished from amongst them the very appearance of a priesthood: In vain will you look into their meeting houses for a minister particularly commissioned to speak in the name of the Divinity. The eye can discover nothing but a silent, meditating, melancholy assembly, collected together without any apparent motive or design; till at length the holy spirit, seizing upon the faculties of some one in the congregation, heats, agitates, and makes a priest of him in an instant. This infusion of the spirit, is bestowed without exception of age, sex or condition. He who has been engaged all his life in the meanest and most insignificant occupations, and the circle of whose ideas nature has circumscribed within the most narrow bounds, becomes all at once an oracle, and an interpreter of the sublime truths of christianity. The principal virtue of the Quakers ought to be *patience*: for their *inspired* orators often put it to severe proof, and the women, always attentive to the suggestions and dictates of this divine spirit, make, it is said, very free use of the precious gift of speech.

Such an extraordinary manner of worship, could not long retain its credit in the world, unless its followers manifested greater simplicity in their outward appearance, were more humane toward their fellow creatures, more upright in their dealings, and more disinterested in civil society, than other men. But that enthusiasm, which first gave birth to the sect, is now in a great measure extinguished; so that we must take them as they are in the present age, to form a proper opinion of them.

Such virtues as the above, in which the Quakers are said to excel, have been more prevalent among them and of longer duration in America, than elsewhere, because the climate and the life they lead is favourable thereto.

Piety, is not the only motive that brings the American Ladies in crowds to the various places of worship. Deprived of all shows and public diversions whatever, the church is the grand theatre where they attend, to display their extravagance and finery. There they come dressed off in the finest silks, and over-shadowed with a profusion of the most superb plumes. The hair of the head is raised and supported upon cushions to an extravagant height, somewhat resembling the manner in which the French ladies wore their hair some years ago. Instead of powdering, they often wash the head, which answers the purpose well enough, as their hair is commonly of an agreeable light colour; but the more fashionable among them begin now to adopt the present

sent European method, of setting off the head to the best advantage. They are of a large size, well proportioned, their features generally regular, and their complexion fair, without ruddiness. They have less cheerfulness and ease of behaviour, than the ladies of France, but more of greatness and dignity; I have even imagined that I have seen something in them, that answers to the ideas of beauty we gain from those master-pieces of the artists of antiquity, which are yet extant in our days. The stature of the men is tall, and their carriage erect, but their make is rather slim, and their colour inclining to pale. They are not so curious in their dress as the women, but every thing upon them is neat and proper. At twenty-five years of age, the women begin to lose the bloom and freshness of youth; and at thirty-five or forty, their beauty is gone.

The decay of the men is equally premature, and I am inclined to think that life itself is here proportionably short. I visited all the burying grounds in Boston, where it is usual to inscribe upon the stone over each grave, the names and ages of the deceased, and found that few who had arrived to a state of manhood, ever advanced beyond their fiftieth year; fewer still to seventy, and beyond that scarcely any.\*

Boston is situated on a peninsula, upon a descent towards the sea side; this peninsula is connected with the continent only by a neck of land, which at full tide is not more than the breadth of a high way, so that it would be no difficult matter to render this a place of great strength. Hard by is an eminence which commands the whole town, upon which the Bostonians have built a kind of light-House or beacon, of a great height, with a barrel of tar fixed at the top, ready to set fire to in case of an attack. At such a signal, more than forty thousand men would take arms, and be at the gates of the town in less than twenty-four hours.

From hence may be seen the ruins of Charlestown, which was burnt by the English, on the 17th of June, 1775, at the battle of Bunker's Hill—a melancholy prospect, calculated to keep up in the breasts of the Bostonians, the spirit and sentiments of liberty. This town was separated from the peninsula only by *Charles river*, and was built in the angle formed by the junction of this river with the *Mystic*. The buildings in it were good, the whole capable of being fortified to advantage, and seems to have been about half as big as Boston.

The harbour of this last mentioned city, can receive more than five hundred sail of vessels, but the entrance is difficult and dangerous, being only a channel about the breadth of three ships. Some strong batteries, erected upon one of the adjacent islands, protect the road, and consequently relieve the town from any apprehensions of an insult from an enemy by sea. The capes that bound

\* *With the like attention, I examined all the church yards from Boston to Williamsburg, almost three hundred leagues, and found nearly the same result.*

bound the entrance of the bay,—the reef of rocks that edge the outlet of the road, and the little islands that are seen every where scattered up and down, form so many obstacles, which diminish and repress the sea-swell, and render this harbour one of the safest in the world.

The commerce of the Bostonians formerly comprized a variety of articles, and was very extensive before the breaking out of the present war. They supplied Great Britain with masts and yards for her royal navy, and built, either upon commission or their own account, a great number of merchantmen, remarkable for their superiority in sailing. Indeed they were of such a slight and peculiar construction that it did not require the abilities of a great connoisseur to distinguish their ships in the midst of those belonging to other nations. Those that they freighted on their own account were sent either to the American Islands or to Europe laden with timber, plank, joiners stuff, pitch, tar, tuperine, rosio, beef, salt pork and some furs; but their principal object in trade was the codfish, which they caught upon their own coasts, and particularly in the bay of Massachusetts. §

The product of this fishery was about fifty thousand quintals, annually, which they exported to the other neighbouring provinces, and even to Spain, Italy and throughout the Mediterranean, while those of the worst quality were destined to the use of the negroes in the Caribbee Islands. In this fishery they employed a great number of hands, and by this means furnished themselves with excellent sailors. The province of Massachusetts, tho' inferior to the rest in the quality of the soil, will always be rich and powerful while it retains this branch of commerce, and if at some future period this new world shall display a great and formidable force upon the sea, Boston will be the place from whence we shall first see them advancing to assert an equal right to the watry Empire. In exchange for these exports they return with wine from Madeira, Malaga and Oporto, which they prefer to ours on account of their sweetness, or perhaps rather because they are more accustomed to them.

From the Islands they bring vast quantities of sugar, which they consume with their *tea*, an article the North-Americans make use of at least twice a-day; molasses they import in still greater quantities, they distil it into rum, which when mixed with water is their ordinary drink. The demand for this article was considerable, and the quantity imported so great that, before the war, it was not worth more than two shillings the gallon\*. They often when in Europe, disputed

§ *Cape Cod stretches out into the sea in the form of a bent elbow, and forms a bay, having taken its name from this fish. It is remarkable that the names here, like those of the ancients, are taken from the properties or situation of the places, or the periods of their discovery.*

\* *The shilling in our money is worth 22 sols 6 Deniers, and the gallon is near four quarts of our measure.*



disposed of their ships and cargoes together, and went over to England to purchase their manufactures, which they transported to America in English Bottoms, and thus the mother country increased, by the American commerce, the value of her own commodities, while she supplied them only with articles of consumption. By this double exchange with the Americans, the English manufactures were in great demand, although they could not be afforded so cheap as those of other nations, owing to the excessive price of labour in England. Their fisheries, their trade, and the vast number of vessels they built has rendered them the carriers of all the Northern colonies.

It is computed that from 1748 to 1749, inclusive, there were 500 vessels employed from this port in foreign commerce, and inward entries were made of 430; and the coasting and fishing vessels amounted to at least 1000. It appears however that after this, as a certain English author remarks, their commerce had declined.

In 1738 forty-one ships were built at Boston making in the whole 6380 tons; in 1743 were built 28; in 1746 twenty; in 1749 fifteen, amounting in all to 2450 tons. This decrease in the commerce of Boston probably arose from several new establishments that had been formed along the coast, which drew to themselves those different branches of trade which their several situations favoured them in.

The great demand for rum among the Americans led them to form connexions with the French Colonies: and our wines and brandies making this liquor of small request among us, they flattered themselves that they could import molasses to advantage. This attempt succeeded beyond their expectations, although they had nothing to give in exchange but lumber, and some salt provisions. But the English government perceiving the injury its own islands thereby suffered, prohibited this commerce entirely. The colonies, upon this, complained bitterly, and represented, that by hindering them from exporting the productions of their soil to what port they pleased, they would be rendered unable to pay for those indispensably necessary articles, which they purchased at an exorbitant price in England.

The government then took a middle way; permitted them the exportation of lumber, and loaded french sugar and other foreign commodities imported, with very heavy duties. But this did not yet satisfy the colonies: they considered the mother country in the light of a jealous and avaricious step-mother, watching every opportunity to turn to her own advantage those channels of gain, which would have enabled them to live in ease and plenty. This was one of the principal causes of the misunderstanding between England and her colonies; from thenceforward the latter perceived what a change independence would make in their favour, and France was by no means ignorant of the political advantages that would accrue to her from such a revolution.

The Irish Presbyterians, discontented with their landlords at home, and attracted by a similarity of sentiment, have established in this place, with some success, manufactories of linen, and have made some attempts at broad cloths; those that have been lately manufactured are close and well woven, but hard and coarse; their hat manufactories have succeeded not better than the cloths; they are thick, spongy and without firmness, and come far short of the beauty and solidity of ours.

The province of Massachusetts-Bay has mines of iron and copper; the iron is of a quality superior to any other in the world, and will bear hammering and drawing to a surprising degree.

The Europeans have long been convinced of the natural and moral dangers to be apprehended, in acquiring education in large towns. The Bostonians have advanced farther, they have prevented these dangers. Their University is at Cambridge, seven miles from Boston, on the banks of Charles River, in a beautiful and healthy situation. There are four colleges, all of brick, and of a regular form. The English troops made use of them as barracks in 1775, and forced the professors and students to turn out. The library contains more than 5000 volumes; and they have an excellent printing-house, well furnished, that was originally intended for a college for the native Indians. To give you an idea of the merit of the several professors it will be sufficient to say, that they correspond with the literati of Europe, and that *Mr. Sewall*, in particular, professor of the Oriental languages, is one of those to whom the author of genius and ability has been lavish of those gifts; their pupils often act tragedies, the subject of which is generally taken from their national events, such as the battle of Punkers-Hill, the burning of Charlestown, the Death of General Montgomery, the capture of Burgoyne, the treason of Arnold, and the Fall of British Tyranny. You will easily conclude, that in such a new nation as this, these pieces must fall infinitely short of that perfection to which our European literary productions of this kind are wrought up; but still, they have a greater effect upon the mind than the best of ours would have among them, because those manners and customs are delineated, which are peculiar to themselves, and the events are such as interest them above all others: The drama is here reduced to its true and ancient origin. \*

It

*\* We confine our theatrical pieces either to fabulous heroes, the characters and manners of which have little or no resemblance to ours, and whose actions we can take no part in, or else draw our pictures of life from that class in society which are the least numerous, I mean the great and rich. The multitude can take no interest, can apply nothing to themselves in these performances, and must derive all their entertainment from some adventitious beauties, such as the connexion of the plan, the choice of the situations, the harmony of the verse &c. The Greeks, whom we have badly imitated, were in these points much*

It is difficult to imagine what a strange idea the Americans had of the inhabitants of France, prior to the war; they looked upon them as a people bowed down beneath the yoke of despotism, given up to superstition, slavery, and prejudice, mere idolaters in their public worship, and, in short, a kind of light, nimble machines, deformed to the last degree, incapable of any thing solid or consistent; entirely taken up with the dressing of their hair, and painting their faces; without delicacy or fidelity, and paying no respect even to the most sacred obligations.—The English, it seems, were pleased to disseminate these prejudices amongst them, and confirm them therein; Presbyterianism, a most bitter enemy to the Catholic Faith, had likewise rendered the Bostonians, among whom this sect is predominant, more ready to listen to and believe them.

In the beginning of the war, every thing seemed to concur to strengthen these prejudices. The greater part of the French, who came into America at the first appearance of the revolution, were men loaded with debts, and ruined at home in their reputation; and yet, by assuming titles and fictitious names, they obtained distinguishing ranks in the American army, received advances of money to a considerable amount, and then immediately disappeared. The simplicity of the Americans, added to their little experience, rendered these villanies less liable to be detected. Many of these adventurers even committed crimes in America, worthy of the most rigorous punishments.

The first commodities, too, that the Bostonians received from France, contributed, by their bad quality, to suggest unfavourable ideas respecting our upright dealing, and industry. For this reason, only, those goods which were imported hither from France,

are

*much more rational; all their dramatical subjects had a reference to their own mythology, form of worship, government, and the manners and customs of the several States; hence, their theatrical pieces could be supported without love fictions, or an absurd mixture of incidents. Much has been said about depravity of taste, perversion of manners, and so on, when the Parisians have been found to forsake the great theatres, and run to foreign exhibitions. But people deceive themselves in this matter; those who flocked thither, with the greatest eagerness, were people most engaged in business, and consequently less corrupted in their manners than the great. Licentiousness was not their motive, but the pleasure of beholding the real scenes of life represented. Things interest us only so far as they resemble our own circumstances, and condition. The artist, who drew the picture representing the embarrassment and confusion of Paris, when about to leave the fair Helen, and the impetuosity of Hector reproaching him with his softness and effeminacy, forces me to admire his divine art in the handling of the subject, in the justness of the design, and in the life and harmony of the colouring: but Greuze, perhaps a less finished genius, and less regular, makes me tremble at the unnatural view of a father cursing his son, and does not even give me time to admire his beauties.*

are sold at a considerably lower price than English articles, not in any respect superior.

At the arrival of the Count D'Estaing, the people here were much surprised to find that the French were not such weak, diminutive and deformed little mortals, as their prejudices had painted them : They however at last concluded, that the Count and the people in his fleet, had been picked out on purpose, in order to give them a more advantageous idea of the nation. Some coloured figures, having accidentally stained one of the dressing cloths, confirmed them in the opinion, that the French made use of vermillion to colour their faces.

Notwithstanding my being known for a Frenchman, and Roman Priest, I was continually receiving new civilities from several of the best families in this town ; but the people in general retain their old prejudices : I saw a remarkable proof of it one day from a trifling occurrence, which at the same time served to give me a better idea of their character. The chimney of the house I lodged in, and which belonged to a Frenchman, happened to take fire ; you may easily conceive what an uproar this would occasion in a town chiefly constructed of wood. The people collected in crowds ; but after they were told whose house it was, they remained idle spectators of the scene. I then caused the doors to be shut to stop the draft of air, and closed up the chimney, in which the fire was, with a wet blanket ; we also threw water down incessantly, to generate a moisture ; the women of the house, who were Americans, were however, much displeased at the sight of the floors, covered with water and foot ; and if we had not, in despite of them, acted as we thought fit, I think they would rather have had the house burnt, than the floors and ceilings spoiled.

We have just heard the news of the capture of St. Eustatius by the English : without doubt, avarice had a greater share in advising this expedition, than sound policy. The Americans, not pleased with such of the French manufactures as were first sent over, went thither to purchase those of the English, which after the war with Holland, were sent out to that island under neutral flags ; and thus they ruined one of their principal branches of commerce, and forced the Americans to have recourse to our productions, which experience has now taught them to have a more favourable opinion of than before.

The arrival of the army, under M. le Comte de Rochambeau, at Rhode-Island, spread a general terror through that place : the fields became mere deserts, and those whom curiosity led to visit Newport \* could scarcely perceive a human form in the street.

Every

\* *This is the capital town of the State ; the goodness of its soil and the excellence of its climate have gained it the name of the Paradise of New-England : its trade was very flourishing before the war : Besides its lumber and salt provisions, which were exported to the Islands, they sent out large quantities of beer, cheese, poultry and tallow.*

Every Frenchman saw the absolute necessity there was for obliterating these prejudices, and every one sacrificed something to his own feelings, in order to accomplish this desired end. The superior officers established the strictest discipline among the troops; and the officers in general manifested upon every occasion that politeness and sweetness of behaviour peculiar to the nobility and gentry of France: In consequence of this the soldiery became mild, circumspect and moderate, and for a whole year there was not a single complaint made.

The French at Newport were no longer that fickle, presumptuous, blustering, haughty people that prejudice had pictured them; at the entertainments they gave, their whole behaviour was quiet and reserved, and their conversation confined to the American guests, to whom they became every day more and more dear. These young French noblemen, whom fortune, birth, and the habit of a court life, commonly leads to dissipation, luxury and a love of empty pomp, were the first to set the example of a simple and frugal manner of living; and they now showed themselves as affable and as courteous to all, as if they had lived their whole lives with these citizens, in the quality of equals. This conduct, strictly persevered in, brought about a total change in the opinions of the Americans, regarding us. Even the Tories † could not but respect the French, altho' they detested the cause they supported, and I am informed they were infinitely more affected with sorrow at the departure of the army, than they had been alarmed with fear at their arrival.

The French have in general, been upbraided a long time for paying no regard to the most sacred of all connexions, when their gallantry is concerned. Perhaps Newport may have afforded some examples. A French officer, by his attention and assiduity, gained the affections of a young and amiable lady. Her husband, who loved her tenderly, was soon convinced of the reality of this new attachment, and altho' afflicted in the most sensible manner, he did not discover his trouble to her either by complaints or reproaches; the reputation of his guilty spouse was still dear to him, and he was even afraid she would discover that he had knowledge of her infidelity. "And yet if she continues doubtful of it (said he to a friend) she will give over all hopes of regaining my esteem; her ruin will of consequence ensue, and my own peace be sacrificed: let us then endeavour to awaken her tenderness, and recall her to her duty by remorse for what is past." From this moment he became more assiduous and complaisant to her than ever; with sorrow and despair in his soul, he showed a countenance serene and satisfied. He received at his house, with attention and civility, the very officer who was the author of his misfortune; but, by the assistance of a friend, so contrived matters, as to hinder him from  
any

† Tories i. e. Royalists. This word is derived from the Saxon.

any private interviews with her whatever. These repeated disappointments appeared to the Frenchman to be mere effects of chance; he, however, grew sullen and peevish upon it, and consequently became less amiable in the eyes of the lady, and her husband more so than ever; and thus, that virtue which had not lost all its claims to her seduced heart, soon recalled it to its duty. Such a procedure as this, in so delicate an affair, discovers great knowledge of the human heart, and still more of dominion over itself.

The army left Newport the 9th of June to go, it is supposed, to the Southward, and they are now actually at Providence. I am just setting out to join it, and if it continues its march, I make no doubt I shall be enabled to entertain you with particulars still more interesting.

LETTER II. *The author joins the French army at Providence.*

*Description of Providence — Roger Williams, its founder. — Fatigues of a military life. — Remarks on the dress, fashions and food of the Americans. — Ignorance of the people of Connecticut in point of making bread. — Their temper, peculiarities and character. The soil and face of the country. — Hartford — the forests and several kinds of trees. — State of New-York. — Hudson's river. — Devastations occasioned by the War.*

*Camp, at Philippsburg, July 30, 1781.*

S I R,

I FOUND the army at Providence, encamped on a rising ground. This is a considerable town, and pretty well peopled; some of the houses are built of brick and others of wood; it is situated at the mouth of the river Patuxit, at the bottom of a bay betwixt the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island: This situation affords it a gainful commerce in corn, maize, lumber, and salt provisions for the Islands; there are also many vessels built here.

This town is the capital of a colony of the same name, Providence Plantation, now incorporated with the State of Rhode-Island. A certain person, named Roger Williams, a minister in Massachusetts-Bay, who had been banished by the magistrates for preaching up new doctrines, retired to this place with his followers, and founded a colony, giving it the name of *Providence*, in order to preserve to posterity, the remembrance of the odious treatment he had experienced. He there lived forty years in a rational solitude, wholly taken up with improving this infant settlement, and instructing the Indians; he also writ some pieces against the principles and practices of the Quakers, and, in the end, his regular manner

manner of life, and benevolent conduct forced his enemies to repent of the insults they had offered him. And thus you see, sir, the annals of the new world furnish examples of an intolerant spirit amongst a people, who have upon almost every other occasion showed themselves the greatest enemies to it.

How different are the objects that now surround me, from those which have hitherto taken up my time and attention ! Bred up in the quiet retreats of the arts and sciences ; living constantly with those, who either cultivated or patronized them, and always desirous to make them the companions of my labours and my pleasures—what a change do I experience now, when I am transported into the midst of the hurry of camps ; all tumult and commotion around me, and experiencing every moment a thousand wants ! Here I am taught to fix the true value upon useful inventions, and distinguish them from those which are only curious and whimsical. A single sheet protects me from the inclemency of the weather ; and being without books to divert my mind from the fatigues\* I feel, I frequently write, for want of ink, with the juice of an herb : happy, if I could rest for any length of time in tranquillity—but no such thing—after two in the morning, the drum orders us universally out of our hard beds ; in haste we roll up our travelling bed-furniture, mount our horses, and, with the slow pace of an Ambassador's train, follow the march of the foot-soldiers, bending under the weight of the burden on their backs.

When, at length, arrived at the place destined for our encampment, we have still to wait during the hottest part of the day for the baggage waggons, before we can take any repose. The sun has even sometimes almost finished his course, before our weak stomachs have begun to receive and digest the necessary food : stretched at full length upon the ground, and panting with thirst, I have often wished, like the rich man in the gospel, that another *Lazarus* would dip his finger in the water, to cool my parched tongue. Our young Generals, who have been bred in ease and delicacy, bear up under these fatigues with a degree of resolution that makes me blush for my weakness. Whilst their tables, exhibiting at the same time abundance and frugality, invite the officers to a stile of living which the want of domestics and other necessary means would render it impossible for them otherwise to enjoy, they encourage the soldiery under the severity of duty by marching before them on foot. § What you will most wonder at, is, that

\* *The difficulty of providing a sufficiency of carriages, and finding provision to support the horses or oxen, obliged Count Rochambeau to order, that no officer should carry with him more than one hundred and fifty pounds weight, including tents, beds, &c. and thus it happened in our long march, in a country where there are so few resources, that almost all of us were in want of some one necessary or another.*

§ *M. le Vicomte de Noailles has in particular made a whole campaign on foot.*

that the French never lose their cheerfulness and gaiety in these painful and laborious marches. The Americans, whom curiosity brings by thousands to our camp, are constantly received with good humour and festivity; and our military music, of which they are extravagantly fond, is then played for their diversion. At such times officers, soldiers, Americans, of both sexes, all intermingle and dance together;—it is the feast of equality; and these are the first fruits of the alliance which is, we hope, to subsist perpetually between the two nations.

The fathers of the families melt at the sight of these affecting scenes; even those, who when they first heard of our marching, viewing us through the medium of prejudice and misrepresentation, had trembled for their possessions, and for their lives. The † soldier, inebriated with joy, forgets the fatigues of the morning, nor makes himself wretched by anticipating those of to-morrow. These Americans being yet in that stage of their national growth, wherein the distinctions of birth and rank are scarcely known, consider the soldier and the officer in the same point of view, and often ask the latter, what his *trade* was in his own country; not being able to conceive, that the occupation of a soldier may be as fixed and permanent as any trade whatever. The familiar appellation of *brother*, given some of them by the Marquis,\* excited their curiosity and respect to a great degree; and the young American Ladies have always considered it as one of their greatest honours, to have danced with that nobleman.

Whatever may be the future success of this army, it will always retain the glory of having made the most lasting impressions in these countries, and rendered the memory of the French name dear and precious to all; an achievement more flattering to true ambition, and perhaps more difficult to accomplish, than gaining battles, or spreading universal conquest.

Before I arrived here, I had no expectations of discovering the traces of the French modes and fashions, in the midst of the wilds and forests of America. The head dresses of all the women, except Quakers, are high, spreading and decked profusely with our gauzes: and here I cannot but reflect upon the oddness of their taste, when I find, through the whole state of Connecticut, so prevailing an inclination for dress, (I may say to a degree of extravagance) with manners at the same time so simple and so pure, as to resemble those of the ancient patriarchal age. Pulse, Indian corn, and milk are their most common kinds of food; they also use much *tea*, and this sober infusion constitutes the chief pleasure of their lives; there is not a single person to be found, who does not  
drink

† *Their news-papers, during all our march, have never failed to do justice to the discipline of our army.*

\* *M. le Marquis de la Fayette is universally known to the Americans, by his title of Marquis.*



drink it out of china cups and saucers, and, upon your entering a house, the greatest mark of civility and welcome they can shew you, is to invite you to drink it with them. In countries where the inhabitants live upon foods and drinks of the most substantial kind, it may be useful to the health, but I believe it is prejudicial in those where they subsist mostly on vegetables and milk, especially when the soil, yet too much shaded by the woods, makes them the less nourishing; and perhaps this may be one of the causes, that with a robust and healthy constitution, their lives here are much shorter than those of the inhabitants of other countries. The loss of their teeth is also attributed to the too frequent use of tea; the women, who are commonly very handsome, are often, at eighteen or twenty years of age, entirely deprived of this most precious ornament; though, I am of opinion, this premature decay may be rather the effect of warm bread: for the English, the Flemish, and the Dutch, who are great tea drinkers, preserve their teeth sound a long time.

The inhabitants of Connecticut, who raise such excellent corn, are, however, ignorant of the valuable art of rendering it more digestive, and consequently more nourishing, by thorough fermentation and kneading; whenever they want bread, they make a cake, which they set to bake at the fire upon a thin iron plate. The French, whom the war brought into America, never could accustom themselves to this kind of bread, but did their endeavour to instruct the natives how to bring it nearer to perfection: in the inns upon the road we found some tolerably good, but far inferior even to that made in our army. The inhabitants who reside at a distance from the high-ways preserve their ancient customs in this and other particulars with great obstinacy, and believe no bread in the world to be better or more palatable than their own.

Scattered about among the forests, the inhabitants have little intercourse with each other, except when they go to church. Their dwelling-houses are spacious, proper, airy, and built of wood, and are at least one story in height, and herein they keep all their furniture and substance. In all of them that I have seen, I never failed to discover traces of their active and inventive genius. They all know how to read, and the greatest part of them take the Gazette, printed in their village, which they often dignify with the name of *town* or *city*. I do not remember ever to have entered a single house, without seeing a huge family bible, out of which they read on evenings and Sundays to their household. They are of a cold, slow and indolent disposition, and averse to labour; the soil, with a moderate tillage, supplying them with considerably more than they can consume: they go and return from their fields on horseback, and in all this country you will scarcely see a traveller on foot: the mildness of their character is as much owing to climate as to their customs and manners, for you find the same softness of disposition even in the animals of the country. The horses are of an excellent breed, and it is common for them to go

long journeys at the rate of fifty or sixty miles a-day: they are very teachable, and it is a rare thing to find any of them stubborn or skittish: the dog is here of a fawning, timid nature, and the strangest figure of a man need not fear any violence from him. I have observed, too, by the way, that his voice is rather broken and hoarse, as well as that of the cock.

The Americans of these parts are very hospitable; they have commonly but one bed in the house, and the chaste spouse, altho' she were alone, would divide it with her guest, without hesitation or fear. What history relates of the virtues of the young Lacedemonian women, is far less extraordinary. There is here such a confidence in the public virtue that, from Boston to Providence, I have often met young women travelling alone on horseback; or in small riding chairs, through the woods, even when the day was far upon the decline.

In these fortunate retreats, the father of a family sees his happiness and importance increasing, with the number of his children: he is not tormented with the ambitious desire of placing them in a rank of life, in which they might blush to own him for a father. Bred up under his eye, and formed by his example, they will not cover his old age with shame, nor bring those cares and vexations upon him, that would sink his grey hairs with sorrow to the tomb. He no more fears this, than he would a fancied indigence, that might one day come upon him, wound his paternal feelings, and make the tender partner of his bed repent that she was ever the mother of children. Like him they will bound their cares, their pleasures, and even their ambition, to the sweet toils of a rural life, to the raising and multiplying their herds, and the cultivating and enlarging their fields and their orchards.

These American husbandmen, more simple in their manners than our peasants, have also less of their roughness, and rusticity; more enlightened, they possess neither their low cunning nor dissimulation; farther removed from luxurious arts, and less laborious, they are not so much attached to ancient usages, but are far more dexterous in inventing and perfecting whatever tends to the conveniency and comfort of life.

This country is intersected with an incredible number of rivers and rivulets; but Connecticut river is the most considerable in the whole State; the town of Hartford, situate on its banks, is the capital, and consists at present of not more than four or five hundred houses, on a street two miles in length. The river is deep enough to float vessels of about one hundred and fifty tons burthen, up to the town. The soil is light, except on the southern side of the river, and yet it produces maize or Indian corn, and several other kinds of grain, in great abundance, the bread of which is much whiter than that in France, and the taste equally excellent; this was a considerable article of the American commerce with the islands, where they nevertheless preferred our European grain, being of a more mealy substance, and keeping sweet a much longer time.

time. The several kinds of wood here are much lighter than ours, and far less durable, as the roots are almost at the surface of the ground: The soil being new, the vegetative particles are more abundant near the surface, and the roots, of consequence, direct themselves horizontally, and thus they are more exposed to the impressions of cold, heat, drought and moisture, and liable to be affected by the various changes of the atmosphere; and, indeed, I have remarked, that the trees here almost always begin to decay at the root.

I once imagined that these antique forests, into which the arm of man had never carried the destructive strokes of the ax, would have nothing to offer to the view, at every step, but ancient trees, whose rugged, knotty, hollow trunks, worn by rains and frosts, supported nothing more than a dry naked top, stripped of its extended boughs. Instead of these venerable tokens of age that I looked for in the woodlands, I found every where the freshness and vigour of youth the most robust. The trunks, close and compact, straight, and towering into the air beyond the reach of the eye, display from the top a multitude of branches, cloathed with a deeper green than ours can boast of. The oak is by far the most frequent to be met with;—for the tree most useful to man, is the tree of all climates; and I have observed no less than six or seven different sorts in this country: the leaves of one sort are broad with almost imperceptible indentings, in others the incisions are still deeper, and in some they are so deep, that the principal fibres only remain extended; a day or two ago I met with some oaks, bearing leaves that are long and narrow and very much resembling those of the peach tree.

But the monarch of these forests is the *tulip* or *yellow tree*; its aspiring top rises above the loftiest oaks, and its thick extended branches project their shadow to a very great distance; its leaf compact, smooth and slender, is somewhat in shape like a man's hand, with this difference, that the longest side appears to be cut transversely. Each leaf is originally folded in a particular wrapper, formed simply of two other leaves, of an oval shape touching in every point of their circumference; this principal leaf afterwards separates the two others in order to expand and give room for growth, in the same manner as a young bean shoots out from between the leaves that confined it on each side. The tulip, that brilliant flower, upon which our Florists lavish such a profusion of toil and expence, grows to the number of thousands upon this stately tree, refreshes the eye of the American native, and perfumes the air which he breathes beneath its shade. Out of this the Indians make their canoes or troughs, formed wholly of one piece; and in this particular the English Americans have followed their example, making some of them large enough to carry more than thirty men. Being of a nature fitted to flourish in every climate, it would, I think, succeed perfectly well in France; more pleasant to the sight than the great chestnut tree, and more clean, it would  
form

form woods and avenues full as thick and lofty, and its timber would be infinitely preferable for every kind of joiner's work. The *sassafras*, an aromatic shrub, is found in open places, exposed to the sun; also, on the sides of the highways and along the skirts of fields; its leaf resembles that of the fig-tree, but not so large nor so thick, and is of a paler green; it produces a small fruit growing in a pod, milky when it is green, and of a purple colour when ripe; its odoriferous quality is resident chiefly in the bark, and particularly in that of the root; its property is sudorific. Some say, the first Europeans that came to America, being afflicted with that dreadful *malady*, the progress of which has been so fatal in Europe, made use of this shrub with success.

We also found upon the banks of Connecticut river a sort of rose-laurel, covered with flowers, and affording a delightful prospect to the eye. The gum-tree, which we found in low interval lands, is a species of grove-laurel, the smell of which is somewhat like that of our common laurel, but more agreeable; its fruit, much like grains of pepper, is covered with an oily substance, of which they make wax candles; the wax is drawn from the berry, and collected by boiling them in water; and these candles when burning emit a most delightful smell. But the process is too troublesome, and the product too small, for it ever to become an object of commerce.

The maple-tree grows here to a very great size and is one of the most valuable productions of all North-America: when the sap runsthey make incisions in the body of the tree, from whence a rich liquor flows out, which when boiled down, becomes a perfect sugar, and is used as such. This tree perfectly resembles our maple in France, and yet why is it that it has this distinct property? Can it be because it vegetates in a new soil, where the juices are in greater abundance for its nourishment, or rather are we yet ignorant of the real properties of our maple? †

Chestnut and walnut-trees are likewise very common here. The last are various in their kinds, and the difference is known by the leaf and the fruit: there is one sort, the wood of which is full of veins, and makes excellent furniture, and the outside of its fruit has considerably the smell of citron. They all produce nuts, the kernel of which is not easy to come at, and they are besides very hard to break; the meat is not got out of the shell but with great trouble, and by small quantities, and after all the taste is strong and disagreeable.

We also found here a kind of bunch-cherry, small and somewhat bitter. The grape-vine, the culture of which they are wholly ignorant

† The author seems not to have known, that there are two sorts of maple in America, very nearly alike in external appearance, but of different properties. That here taken notice of is called the Sugar maple, and grows in great quantities in the northern and western parts of New-York and Pennsylvania.

ignorant of, even in Virginia, is seen every where climbing, and supporting itself upon the trees. \*

It belongs to man to multiply, to fertilize and bring to perfection the useful productions of the various countries of the world,—by varying the soils, directing the course of the sap by pruning, and blending the several kinds of fruit, by means of ingrafting. We are indebted to the experience of many ages for these happy inventions, as well as for the ornaments and opulence of our gardens and orchards. Man, we may say, is the restorer of nature; he enlivens, enriches and beautifies it; the simple turf that bedecks the ground, will only preserve its verdure in such places as he has exposed to the sun and air; the timid bird that flies from his sight, the wild beast that trembles at his approach, dwell only in those sequestered haunts and solitary places which surround him at a remote distance. If curiosity has sometimes urged me to penetrate far into these gloomy forests, I there no longer heard the voice, no longer traced the vestiges of animated beings, but walked only thro' pathless groves, and upon the faded ruins of the vegetable world. Saddening at this mournful silence, and the view of those lonely objects which discovered no traces of the dominion of my own species over the wild genius of nature, I hastened to revisit places and abodes, better calculated to enliven and gratify the soul of sensibility.

The knowledge of the birds of this country will constitute one of the most interesting parts of its natural history. I have seen in Connecticut a kind of starling, the middle part of whose wings is of a deep red; and have observed another bird of the colour of those brought from the Canary Islands, but somewhat larger. What they call the Virginian nightingale is more commonly met with as you advance to the South, but has no resemblance to ours; it

\* I have observed two general sorts of vines in America: the fruit of one of which was of a close contexture, plump, and as large as the smaller species of plumbs, but the taste was intolerably inspid, and I do not believe that the culture of this sort would turn out to any advantage. The raisin, or fleshy part of the other, was small, the skin hard and the kernel large, preserving a greenish taste even when ripe: I am convinced if this kind was cultivated with due care it would soon come to perfection. The vines we see in France, in the vineyard provinces, growing at random in hedges without cutting or culture, are of a kind very little superior. The English have tryed plantations of vines in Virginia, but never could succeed. Instead of bringing them from foreign countries, and cultivating them in the manner of those countries, they should have taken such as were natural to the soil, and given them a culture suitable to the climate, and then success might be expected. The Roman catholic minister at Baltimore, in Maryland, told me he had a vineyard of this sort, from which he had great expectations.

it is larger and its head and belly are of a red like that of the *Bouvreuil*. § If nature has been more bountiful to it in respect of plumage, she has nevertheless been far from granting it so melodious a voice as ours. The mocking bird, almost the size of a thrush, spotted with white and grey, has the faculty of mimicking all other birds that it hears. The humming bird which they say, lives only on the juice of flowers, is common enough, but, by the rapidity of its motions, there are few persons that have ever had a distinct view of it.

The squirrels are of a pale ash grey, larger than ours, very common in the woods, and easy to be tamed; those called flying squirrels are of a darker grey, and smaller in size than the other; their skin is large and loose quite to the extremities of the paws, which they extend, when they leap from one branch of a tree to another, and thus are enabled to make use of a greater quantity of air, to support themselves upon, as a bird does in flying.

The whole country, from Boston to Providence, is level; and I have in this extent met with brooks, which we would call rivers; their beds, in those places where I passed, looked as if they had been hollowed out of a soil of soft and spongy stone, of a grey and red complexion. I met, too, with some blocks of petrified clay, inclosing pebbles or round flints, which, when struck upon, were easily loosened, and left the mark of their form therein.

The whole State of Connecticut is covered with little hills, but the country is not sufficiently cleared of the wood, nor are they of such a size, that we can easily determine their general directions: for the most part, we can only rank them in that class of hills which naturalists denominate secondary. They are often cut through, in order to render the descent less steep, and appear to me to be nothing but a mass of stones of different kinds and various sizes, with their corners broken and blunted. Many of them are more than a cubic foot in thickness, and some three or four; the crevices between them being filled with a vegetable earth, that has little or no adherency to the stone. The surface of the soil is covered with the same kind of petrifications, the woods and fields abound with them throughout, and to get rid of them the inhabitants of the country either throw them in heaps, or pile them up carelessly in form of a wall, on the lines that bound their possessions. These stones, from some trials I have made upon them with *aqua fortis*, I find to consist of a gravelly, gritty substance, but not subject

§ *This bird I take to be peculiar to the Eastern continent. It is thus described by a French writer.—“The Bouvreuil is a beautiful bird, very common in the forest of Anet, and about the bigness of a lark: the bill, head, wings and tail are black; the back a slate grey, and the belly of a beautiful red; it may be taught to talk and whistle with very little trouble.”*

TRANSLATOR.

subject to dissolution by fire: Here is also the spat stone, (or isinglass) quite pure, and great plenty of talc; and others of these rocks abound with ferruginous particles, upon which the Load-stone acts with considerable effect.

The State of New-York, still more mountainous, and the territory of Philipsburg, where we are now encamped, presents the same objects to our view. So many millions of these stones, lying in heaps, and scattered through the space of more than two hundred miles, are the most certain and authentic monuments of the long continuance of the waters on these countries. Torrents and rivers could never have thus rounded, intermixed and thrown them in heaps; the sea alone must have separated them by slow degrees, scattered them into different parts, re-united, and impressed on them these general forms by a continual attrition: But however attentively I have considered things, I have not yet been able to find any vestiges of animal petrifications, or of trees and shells. The North-river has, in and about its bed, very few stones of the granite kind, but plenty of marble, free-stone and slate.

As we approach towards New-York, between the Lines of both Armies, we see more and more of the sorrowful vestiges of war and desolation,—the houses plundered, ruined, abandoned or burnt. These Americans so soft, pacific and benevolent by nature, are here transformed into monsters implacable, bloody and ravenous; party rage has kindled a spirit of hatred between them; they attack and rob each other by turns, destroy dwelling houses, or establish themselves therein by driving out those who had before dispossessed others.\* War, that terrible scourge to arts and population, is still more so to the morals of a people, because a change in these for the worse is more difficult to repair. I am &c.——

\* Some of them, lying in ambuscade fired upon two of our Aids de camp and upon M. Berthier, as they were going to make some observations upon New-York. They were, however, pursued, one taken, and M. Berthier killed another with his own hand. To this gentleman and his brother we are indebted for an exact map of the country, containing the whole rout of the French army from Newport to York in Virginia.

LETTER

LETTER III. *Junction of the French and American armies at Philipsburg.—West-Point.—Expedition of a party of English to Tarry-Town.—Bravery of thirteen French soldiers.—A detachment of French and Americans, march to reconnoitre the works at New-York.—General Washington.—Remarks upon the American army.—Their military dress, and manner of living.—Discipline.—Uncertainty of the object of the Campaign.—Various opinions.—Improbability of succeeding in an attack upon New-York.—Marquis de la Fayette, and his army in Virginia.—A march to the Southward not unlikely.*

*Camp, at Philipsburg, August 4, 1781.*

THE chief object of our marching, was to form a junction with the army of General Washington: this junction was effected at Philipsburg. The Americans arrived there about the same time we did, having been before entrenched upon the mountains of West-Point, that command the North-River. The stream being very narrow in this part, the Americans have built forts upon each side, the batteries of which traverse each other. The fort upon the left side, is situated upon a slip of land that runs out into the river, covered on the east by a marsh, and only open on the north. An army is there in a situation to repel an attack from a far superior force, and the batteries of the forts can prevent any vessel whatever from sailing farther up: This situation is the more important to the Americans, as the English are at present masters of New-York, and consequently command the entrance of the North-River.

As allies, we are encamped to the left of the Americans, and their right is extended upon the North-River, as low as Dobbs' ferry: our left is upon a little river called the Bronx. The position of both armies is upon considerable heights, and a deep valley separates us. We are not more than fifteen miles from New York, but to get there, we should be under the necessity of marching down the whole length of the island, and traversing a country full of armed refugees. The French army, ever since it began its march, had been parcelled out into distinct regiments, but upon our approach to New-York, it was re-united into a brigade. Being now necessitated to march in a single column, and having our baggage waggons drawn by oxen, our progress was proportionably slow and confused, the whole body, occupying an extent of several miles. We had also to fear, least, in these mountainous and woody regions parties of the enemy might come and fall upon our baggage and artillery, burn them, and hamstring the oxen and horses, before we could have it in our power to relieve them. These losses,

in



in our situation, would have been irreparable; the English, however, although greatly interested in preventing our joining the Americans, never made the least movement to hinder it.

A march of two hundred and fifteen miles through the most excessive heats, in a country very defective in supplies for an army, where the soldier is often in want of bread, and is obliged to carry provisions for several days with him, has nevertheless made fewer invalids among us, than if we had laid still in a garrison. It is true, the strict attention of the superior officers has greatly contributed thereto, in never suffering the men to drink water, except with a quantity of rum intermixed, to take away its injurious qualities. M. le Comte Saint-Maime, Colonel commandant de Soissonnais, always at each halt, and each place of encamping, sent out, and purchased barrels of cider, which he caused to be distributed among his troops, at a very low rate. His example was afterwards followed by the other corps, and produced the happiest effects.

The English, since our encamping with the Americans, having laid a plan to intercept the supplies we received from the back country by means of the North-River, sent up a twenty gun frigate, and some sloops as far as Tarry-town, a village situated six miles upon the right flank of the rear of the army. Two hundred men made an attempt to land, and the first company that disembarked had time to set fire to some great gun carriages, to a batteau, and to take off another loaded with six thousand rations of bread; but a sergeant of the regiment of Soissonnais, and twelve soldiers, forced them to re-embark, and even entered waist deep into the water to pursue them, and hindered the rest from coming on shore. This first feat of the French arms in America gave the English some idea of what they were to expect from the united efforts of a whole corps. The commanding officers strove who should be foremost in bestowing praises upon these brave soldiers: "My general (answered the sergeant to M. le Baron de Viomenil, who was extolling his bravery to the skies) I am indebted to the good advice and bravery of my corporal for what I have done, for he perfectly seconded my endeavours." Courage is not a rare virtue in France, but modesty is somewhat more so, and yet this was a pattern of the most perfect modesty, in a circumstance very delicate for a soldier. I have, I assure you, heard with pain a superior officer find fault with the encomiums that were given these men, and blame M. le Baron de Viomenil for having afterwards invited them to dine with him.—Can virtue ever be too much honoured, or too well rewarded!

Batteries were erected in haste, as low as Dobbs's ferry, and when the English frigate and sloops came down, they had to sustain a very heavy cannonade: a shell from a mortar piece set the frigates sails on fire, and terror and confusion seemed predominant among the crew, twenty-two of whom threw themselves overboard into the river, and were mostly drowned.

General Washington, having signified his intentions of reconnoitring the fortifications of New-York; two thousand French, and as many Americans, set out on their march to escort him, and, at break of day, found themselves within cannon shot of the enemy's intrenchments: they remained there two days, while the English contented themselves with now and then firing a cannon, and observing their motions at a distance.

I have seen General WASHINGTON, that most singular man—the soul and the support of one of the greatest Revolutions that has ever happened, or can happen again. I fixed my eyes upon him with that keen attention, which the sight of a great man always inspires—We naturally entertain a secret hope of discovering in the features of such illustrious men, some traces of that excellent genius which distinguishes them from, and elevates them above their fellow mortals. Perhaps the exterior of no man was ever better calculated to gratify these expectations, than that of General Washington: He is of a tall and noble stature, well proportioned, a fine, chearful, open countenance, a simple and modest carriage; and his whole mien has something in it, that interests the French, the Americans, and even enemies themselves, in his favour. Placed in a military view, at the head of a nation, where each individual has a share in the supreme legislative authority, and where the coercive laws are yet in a great degree destitute of vigour, where the climate and manners can add but little to their energy, where the spirit of party, private interest, slowness, and national indolence slacken, suspend and overthrow the best concerted measures; although so situated, he has found out a method of keeping his troops in the most absolute subordination; making them rivals in praising him; fearing him even when he is silent, and retaining their full confidence in him, after defeats and disgrace.—His reputation has at length arisen to a most brilliant pitch; and he may now grasp at the most unbounded power, without provoking envy, or exciting suspicions. He has ever shown himself superior to fortune, and in the most trying adversity has discovered resources till then unknown; and as if his abilities only increased and dilated at the prospect of difficulty, he is never better supplied than when he seems destitute of every thing; nor have his arms ever been so fatal to his enemies, as at the very instant when they thought they had crushed him forever.—It is his to excite a spirit of heroism and enthusiasm in a people, who are by nature very little susceptible of it; to gain over the respect and homage of those whose interest it is to refuse it, and to execute his plans and projects by means unknown even to those who are the instruments; he is intrepid in dangers, yet never seeks them but when the good of his country demands it, preferring rather to temporize and act upon the defensive, because he knows such a mode of conduct best suits the genius and circumstances of his nation, and that all he and they have to expect, depends upon time, fortitude, and patience: he is frugal and sober in regard to himself, but profuse in the public

lic cause;—like Peter the Great, he has by defeats conducted his army to victory; and like Fabius, but with fewer resources and more difficulty, he has conquered without fighting, and saved his country.

Such are the ideas that arise in the mind, at the sight of this great man, in examining the events in which he has had a share, or in listening to those whose duty obliges them to be near his person, and consequently can best display his true character.—In all these extensive states, they consider him in the light of a beneficent God, dispensing peace and happiness around him—Old men, women and children, press about him when he accidentally passes along, and think themselves happy, once in their lives, to have seen him—they follow him through the towns with torches, and celebrate his arrival by public illuminations.—The Americans, that cool and sedate people, who in the midst of their most trying difficulties, have attended only to the directions and impulses of plain method and common reason, are roused, animated and inflamed at the very mention of his name; and the first songs that sentiment or gratitude has dictated, have been to celebrate General Washington.

It is uncertain how many men his army consists of exactly: some say, only four or five thousand, but this General has always found means to conceal the real number, even from those who compose it. Sometimes with a few troops he forms a spacious camp, and increases the number of tents; at other times with a great number, he contracts it to a narrow compass; then again by detaching them insensibly, the whole camp is nothing more than the mere skeleton and shadow of an army, while the main body is transported to a distant part of the country.

Neither do these troops in general wear regular uniforms; but the officers and corps of artillery are obliged, without exception, to such distinction. Several regiments have small white frocks, with fringes, which look well enough; also linen over-alls, large and full, which are very convenient in hot weather, and do not at all hinder the free use of the limbs in marching: with food less substantial, and a constitution of body less vigorous than our people, they are better able to support fatigue, and perhaps for that very reason. This advantage in dress, I believe, has not been sufficiently considered in France. We are apt to consult the gratification of the eye too far, and forget that troops were designed to act, and not merely to show themselves and their finery. The most proper apparel would be that, which being as little burdensome as possible, would cover the soldier best, and incommode him the least. The regiment of Soissonnais has in all this tedious march, had the fewest stragglers and sick of any other;—one of the principal causes was, without doubt, the precaution of the Colonel, who, on purpose for the campaign, had linen breeches made for his whole regiment.

The American military habit, altho' easy to be soiled, is nevertheless very decent and neat; this neatness is particularly observable among the officers; to see them, you would suppose they were equipped with every necessary in the completest manner, and yet upon entering their tents, where perhaps three or four reside together, I have often been astonished to find, that their whole travelling equipage and furniture would not weigh forty pounds; few or none have matresses; a single rug or blanket, stretched out upon the rough bark of a tree, serves them for a bed; the soldiers take the same precaution never to sleep on the ground, whilst ours prefer it to any other way.

Their manner of living is very simple, and gives them but little trouble; they content themselves with broiling their meat, and parching their corn, or baking unleavened dough, made of Indian meal, upon the hot embers.

In some regiments they have negro companies, but always commanded by the whites.

Their discipline is exceeding severe, and the power of the officers over the soldiers is almost unlimited, lashing them with whips, and beating them with canes for the slightest faults: I, with some French officers, was accidentally a witness to their rigorous mode of chastisement; the criminal was tied to the wheels of a cannon carriage, his shoulders naked, his arms stretched out, in order to give the muscles their greatest tension, and in this situation every soldier of the company came up and gave him a certain number of strokes, with a large whip, which soon covered him with blood; what astonished us most, and detained us the longer at this disagreeable spectacle, was, that two of these unhappy culprits, who both suffered the same degree of punishment, never uttered the least groan or complaint, or showed any signs of fear. Is this courage, or is the natural sensibility of mankind less acute among a people, where the air of the forests and the constant usage of tea and milk, soften and relax the fibres to a most astonishing degree?

Notwithstanding the actual appearance of our Generals before New-York, the object of the present campaign remains very uncertain; some say the Americans are tired of the war, and discontented with our inactivity, and for that reason the French army has joined them, solely to re-animate their drooping courage. It is also reported, that since the defection of Arnold, General Washington, not altogether satisfied with the fidelity of his army, has come to a resolution of trusting the important post of West-Point to the French. The views of this general, in my opinion, extend farther than all this. We have just learnt that *M. de Barras*, commander of our Squadron at Rhode-Island, has received some tidings of *M. de Grasse*, and has sent him a frigate, with a number of pilots on board for these coasts. This looks as if New-York was their object. That Island and city is, at present, the general store house of the English, and the centre of their operations; the possession

possession of this place enables them to hold an easy communication with their territories to the north and south, and at the same time to menace the interior parts of the adjacent country by means of Hudson's river, and prevent the forces of the North-Eastern States from advancing to the Southward: it is also a secure receptacle for their fleets, where they can plan and prepare for their offensive operations, in the West India Islands. The capture of this place would be a decisive stroke; and from the moment such an event takes place, the English must forever renounce the hope of subduing the States; and in their present exhausted situation, I do not see how they would even repair the loss of the stores and the troops.—Charlestown and Savannah, having to oppose the whole impression and strength of the American continental forces, would make but a poor defence, and the Islands, still more difficult to be relieved by timely assistance, would lie entirely at the mercy of an enemy.

On the other hand, New-York is well fortified and defended, both by land and water, and the fortifications very extensive; it is, besides, garrisoned by the best troops of Great Britain, amounting to fifteen thousand men, including the troops raised in the country; so that to lay siege to New-York there would be wanting, besides a superior maritime force, at least thirty thousand men; whereas, our combined army does not amount to much more than ten thousand; it is true the militia of the country may be collected, but these are nothing more than undisciplined troops, the duration of whose service is always limited; and what could such do against regular forces, well intrenched, and inured to all the dangers and hardships of war, for six or seven campaigns? Even the French army, however brave and well disciplined it may be, is composed of troops, very few of whom have ever been actually in a battle. At any rate, a siege of this place would be long and tedious, and as to the Squadron of M. de Grasse, we know it cannot leave the West-India Islands till the Hurricane season comes on, and can only remain here during that season, otherwise his projected operations in those seas would fail, and our possessions lie exposed to the enemy.

If, on the other hand, this important expedition should fail, all would be ruined: the Americans exhausted, and discouraged at the revolt of Arnold, panting after repose, and viewing us in the light of a feeble Ally, would lose courage, turn their views towards peace, and perhaps purchase it at any price whatever.

The South is, most probably, the real object of this campaign: Those States have for a long time felt all the miseries of war, and have been wasted alternately by friends and enemies. Virginia has been the scene of the cruelties and devastations of Arnold; and Cornwallis, disquieted at the news of our marching, has quitted Charlestown and traversed, with a large body of troops, the Carolinas and Virginia; at the same time plundering the settlements, kidnapping

kidnapping the negroes, and spreading death and desolation wherever he happened to march. So many repeated distresses and losses have discouraged the inhabitants, and inclined them to do any thing at all to better their situation. The arrival of our army among them, can alone free them from oppression, and revive their courage.

A certain *warrior*, [*Marquis de la Fayette*] at the head of twelve or fifteen hundred men, has nevertheless found means to keep his ground all this time in Virginia; the impetuous Arnold, and the active Cornwallis, not daring to attempt any thing against him. You will doubtless suppose, that this *warrior* is one of those men, whom long experience and brilliant successes, have rendered formidable to the enemy. This leader, I assure you, is a man of only twenty-four years of age, who has left the arms of an affectionate and amiable wife, a residence among pleasures and high life, where his name, and an alliance with an illustrious family, opened a way to the greatest dignities, to come to this country, and, under the American *FABIUS*, defend the sacred cause of liberty, and learn to serve his king and country. The word *Marquis*, which has been so long used among us, to characterize foppish fickleness and levity, universally excites admiration and gratitude, at the very mention of it, throughout the American world.

A southern expedition would be less hazardous in its nature, and less decisive in its effects, than here, but more pressing upon the enemy, and promising a more certain prospect of success. We have intelligence, that Lord Cornwallis is fortifying at York, a small town in Virginia, situated upon a river of the same name. This news begins to elevate the spirits of the French, who, if they could once hear of the arrival of M. de Grasse, would conclude, that this campaign would not yet go over without some considerable events.

Several of our officers employed their leisure time last winter, in making a tour to the southward. One of them, M. de Saint Victor, Captain in the regiment of Soissonnais, and well known to be very skillful in every particular that regards his profession as a soldier, and who did not make this tour without reaping considerable advantage from it, has viewed York, and judges it incapable of being fortified to any great purpose, being destitute of an opening for a retreat; so that having a squadron that could command Chesapeake-Bay, in his opinion, we could soon bring the enemy to what terms we pleased.

It is difficult, however, to persuade one's self, that Cornwallis, who knows the country so well, and has acquired so much reputation in this war, and who is by no means ignorant of the motions of our armies, would pitch upon such a situation, without he was convinced it would every way answer his purposes. An enemy is oftentimes never more to be dreaded, than when he appears to give you advantages over him.—The season being pretty well advanced

vanced, we cannot remain much longer in a state of uncertainty. In my next letter, I hope I shall be able to give you an account of matters with a greater degree of precision.

I am, &c.

**LETTER IV.** *New-York menaced by the Allied Army on the side of King's-bridge and Staten-Island.—The possession of this island absolutely necessary, before any attempt can be made upon Long-Island or New-York.—Ardour of the troops for action.*

*Camp at Philipsburg August 15. 1781.*

**G**ENERAL Washington and Count Rochambeau passed the North-River a few days ago, and have ever since been reconnoitring. They who supposed we were to direct our rout towards Virginia, begin now to think they were deceived: part of the army, on this side, are preparing to march down by the way of King's-bridge; and on the other side, orders are given to get ready to proceed towards Staten-Island, and even to construct ovens to bake bread for the troops, when arrived in that quarter; others again are ordered towards Philadelphia.—What are we to think? All this seems to me like our theatrical marches, where the concern and perplexity of the spectators is continually increasing; I am in doubt, whether the unravelling of the matter will compensate for the trouble, anxiety, and uneasiness it occasions.

Staten-Island, they say, is garrisoned by eight or nine hundred regular forces, so that the capture of it would be a most brilliant affair: It is separated from Long-Island only by a strait of two or three miles over, and our being such near neighbours, would perplex the English greatly, and put us in a situation to attempt something upon the larger island, with a better prospect of success. Our troops are full of ardour and confidence, and the several commanders seem calculated by nature to inspire them with a spirit of boldness and enterprize. General Washington, in particular, animates them by his presence, by the idea they have of his military talents; by his local knowledge of the country, and by that impenetrable veil of secrecy, under which he revolves and matures all his great designs. It is said the army will move in a day or two, which will enable us to determine the better to what quarter we are to proceed.

I am, &c.

**LETTER**

LETTER V. *The main body of the army returns to North-Castle.—The author lost in the woods, and in great danger from the Refugees.—The combined forces march into the Jerseys.—Statens-Island threatened with a descent.—Surprising inactivity of the English, at New-York.—An expedition to Virginia, the real object of the army.—General view of New-Jersey—Character of the people.—The army arrives at Princeton.*

*Princeton, September 1, 1781.*

AT length, Sir, I can inform you that the army left Philipsburg the 19th. of last month, and having made a retrograde movement, returned to *North Castle*, twenty-two miles distant. A heavy rain rendered this march very disagreeable, for instead of reaching that place at ten or eleven in the morning, as we expected, we did not arrive till eight o'clock the next day; both officers and soldiers having spent the night in the roads in the most dismal weather, and water half leg deep. Neither was I exempt from the general misfortune; for I had imprudently advanced, unaccompanied, some miles before the army, and got into a road infested with Refugees (who never grant quarter to Frenchmen) where a domestic of mine escaped from them very narrowly, and had he not been armed, would doubtless have lost his life. They have lately hanged a Secretary belonging to one of our Commissaries, and assassinated an officer of the legion of Lauzun; so that I will confess to you, when I found myself alone and defenceless in these woods, I was in dread of adding to the number of those who have fallen victims to the resentment of these enemies of republicanism; yet I had the good fortune to arrive safe at the camp, having passed the night without tent or shelter of any sort, stretched out by a large fire, roasting on one side, and half drowned on the other, — and even found means to sleep several hours. How many of you rich sluggards, under your gilt cielings, and upon your beds of down, have not been able to do as much!

The inhabitants of the country were greatly surprised to see us returning the same road so soon, and the *tories*, with a malicious sneer, demanded *if we were going to rest from our labours*: but it was not long before they discovered the feint.

We were now advanced considerably up the North-river, and in three days were as high as King's ferry, but the Americans, having travelled along the river side, had arrived there before us.

Some have alledged, that if the English had sent some armed vessels up the Hudson, they might have retarded us considerably, and done us infinite mischief. The retrograde march that we made by order of General Washington, was doubtless meant to divert them



them from this attempt; but nevertheless, after the trial they had of the abilities of our artillery men, they must have known they would run a great risque of having their vessels destroyed especially if they had met with calms or contrary winds.

The allied army has crossed a great part of the State of New-Jersey, drawing a large quantity of batteaus with them upon carriages, and always menacing Staten-Island. It proceeds in two columns, the Americans forming that next to the sea, although their number does not exceed five or six thousand. The inactivity of the English, at this critical moment, is really incomprehensible; they might, without risking a great deal, harass our army, and do us irreparable mischief, and they have all the reason in the world to make such an attempt, for altho' General Washington has had the dexterity to keep them in uncertainty hitherto, they cannot be ignorant that we are in hourly expectations of the arrival of Count de Grasse upon these coasts; and they know that Admiral de Barras has embarked all his heavy cannon, and made preparations for sailing. It is their interest to prevent the junction of our forces, and what more favourable opportunity could there be, than when the army was marching through a country covered with steep mountains, thickset with woods, and intersected with rivers, and where for want of supplies, the troops must march in a less compact state than they would otherwise do.

There is now scarcely any doubt but that we are going to Virginia, unless we suppose the immediate arrival of Count de Grasse should oblige the army to return northwards.

This part of the country is wholly different from that we have hitherto traversed: it is not, like Connecticut, covered with small hills lying close together, which render travelling difficult, obstruct the view, and prevent one from forming a clear idea of the whole scene. Many ridges of mountains, which seem to be branches of the Apalachian, stretch from north east to south west, and form intervals of vast and beautiful plains, which the hand of the geometrician seems to have smoothed to a level. These plains are adorned with large and handsome edifices; and the country abounds with orchards, fields of wheat, rye, barley, indian corn, and flourishing woods.—The inhabitants, for the most part of Alsatian and Dutch descent, are gay, easy and engaging in their manners, and resemble the happy region they inhabit. Provisions are brought into our camp from all quarters; and those that bring them are commonly wealthy people, and very unlike our traders in fruits and pulse. You will often see the women decked with their head dresses and gauzes, riding in their farm waggons to market, drawn by the most elegant horses.

I have taken the pains to travel over the summits of these high mountains of Jersey, and find them to consist principally of rocks of granite, of different kinds, adhering very close together, but aqua fortis, when applied thereto, produces no ebullition: isinglass is found here likewise in the greatest abundance. If those

mountains, which must necessarily be ranked in the primitive class, owe their origin to a vitrified matter, which had once been in a state of fusion for several thousand years, they would necessarily be homogeneous; but I do not remember that I ever found here a mixture of several substances, re-united in grains, assuming regular forms and different colours. Be that as it will, these mountains must have undergone great revolutions, for they are split asunder in many places, and fragments of a prodigious bulk are removed a considerable distance from their first situation: upon one of the loftiest of these hills, I met with a monstrous block of stone, standing by itself, rounded at its angles, supported upon a very small basis, and apparently upon the point of tumbling down, and rolling away—what was its original position, or who could have raised it to this height?

The village of Princeton is inconsiderable, but remarkable for its charming situation, elegant houses, and above all, a college built of stone, four stories high, having twenty-five windows in the front, in each story. In the college, I saw two grand performances of mechanism; one of which represents the motions of the heavenly bodies, according to the system of Newton and Copernicus.\* The inventor of it is an American, and resides at Philadelphia.—I have been assured, that he is now making another, exactly similar, to present to that august *Monarch*, whose alliance and Friendship ought forever to excite sentiments of gratitude in the minds of these western people. I am, &c.

LETTER VI. *Trenton—The beauty of its situation.—River Delaware.—The capture of the Hessians, in 1776.*

*Trenton, September 2, 1781.*

WE were yesterday encamped in the vicinity of a very agreeable little town; and although we are to day but twelve miles from it, we are come in view of another not at all inferior to it, in pleasantness and the salubrity of the air, and situated to much better advantage: It is the largest we have seen since our leaving Providence, and stands upon the north eastern bank of the Delaware, twenty-seven miles above Philadelphia. This advantageous situation, makes it a place of considerable trade, and intercourse with the capital of Pennsylvania, especially in the article of provisions. The Delaware is navigable thus far up, for vessels of some tolerable burden, but afterwards becomes all at once so shallow, that a little above the town carriages may pass safely over at the fording places, when the tide is out. The shores of this river have nothing of that gloomy and savage aspect observable on the Hudson; they are, on the contrary, as level and pleasant as those of the Loire. The soil is light here, as well as in most other places we have seen, but at the same time very excellent. The maize, or Indian

\* This is the famous Orrery by Rittenhouse.

Indian corn, a plant that infinitely exhausts the ground, grows luxuriant here, even in those lands which have been cultivated for a century past, and is in height from seven to eight feet; the stalks are plump and vigorous, and the ears long and heavy.

General Washington has rendered this place famous to the latest times, by a victory, in which he so happily disclosed the amazing resources of his genius.

The English troops in 1776, being arranged in cantonments, formed a line from Brunswick, on the river Raritan, to the Delaware; fourteen or fifteen hundred men were at Trenton, as many at Bordentown, and a third corps of equal strength at Burlington, which is only twenty miles from Philadelphia. General Washington's army, which had scarcely dared to show itself the whole campaign, and was every day growing weaker and weaker, left the English in enjoyment of the greatest security, and only two nights freezing weather would have enabled them to cross the Delaware on the ice, and take possession of Philadelphia. In this critical situation of affairs the *Congress* retired to Baltimore in Maryland, and America, with dread and consternation, beheld the fatal moment approaching, when her chains were to be rivetted on her forever.

General Washington, not finding himself in a situation to make head against the united force of the enemy, formed a design of attacking them separately: In haste he collected the militia of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and divided the whole into three bodies; two could not pass the Delaware for the ice, but that party under the direction of the General himself was more fortunate; for he crossed the river, and after a smart conflict, took above nine hundred Hessians prisoners. A short time afterwards, having kindled fires through his camp, and left one man to take care of each, he marched round about, and came upon the rear of the enemy, surprised them once more, near Princeton, and obliged another considerable body to surrender their arms. The English were then, in their turn, forced to retire, and put themselves on the defensive.

To-morrow we pass the Delaware, and in two days more shall have a sight of the residence of the American Congress; I shall forget nothing that may appear to me deserving of your attention,

I am, &c.

LETTER

LETTER VII. *The French army reach Philadelphia.*—

*Encamp on a plain near the Schuylkill.—Review of the Regiment of Soissonnais.—First intelligence of the arrival of Count de Grasse in the Chesapeake.—Charles Thomson.—Description of Philadelphia.—The several religious sects there.—Continental Congress.—State-House.—Philosophical Society.*

*Philadelphia, September, 6, 1781.*

**T**HE arrival of the French army at Philadelphia was more like a triumph, than simply a passing through the place: the troops made a halt about a quarter of a league from the city, and in an instant were dressed as elegantly as ever the soldiers of a garrison were upon a day of review: they then marched through the town, with the military music playing before them, which is always particularly pleasing to the Americans; the streets were crowded with people, and the ladies appeared at the windows in their most brilliant attire. All Philadelphia was astonished to see people, who had endured the fatigues of a long journey, so ruddy and handsome, and even wondered that there could possibly be *Frenchmen* of so genteel an appearance.

The troops next marched in a single file before the Congress, and M. le Chevalier de la Luzerne, minister from the court of France, and afterwards encamped in a large plain contiguous to the river Schuylkill. The next day after our arrival, the regiment of Soissonnais went through the exercise of the fire arms: at least twenty thousand persons, and a vast number of carriages, remarkable for their lightness and elegance, added to the lustre of this exhibition, which was still heightened by the pleasantness of the situation, and the remarkable serenity of the day. The rapidity of the military evolutions, the soldierly appearance of the troops in general, and the exactness of their motions, surprised and enraptured the beholders, but their attention was still more excited, when they beheld in one of our chiefs, the relation and friend of that young *Hero* to whom they are so much indebted, and for whom they profess an admiration arising almost to enthusiasm: a loss, & (which one must be a father, and of great sensibility too, to have a just idea of) had for some days rendered him a prey to grief and melancholy; not even the charms of Philadelphia could draw him from his tent; and like another Achilles, nothing but the clash of arms could make him forget his sorrow.

We were a good deal amused with a mistake of some of the common people, who took for a great General one of those alert fellows, whom our commanding officers commonly have in their retinue,

*& He had some days before received the news of his daughter's death.*

nue, to run up and down to carry their written orders. His short tight bodied coat, his rich waistcoat with a silver fringe, his rose-coloured shoes, his cap adorned with a coat of arms, and his cane with an enormous head,—all appeared to them so many tokens of extraordinary dignity. Altho' he approached his master, the Colonel commandant, merely to receive and publish his orders, they imagined that he gave them of his own accord, and directed the movements of the troops, independent of any superior.

The President of Congress,\* in a suit of black velvet, honoured this review with his presence. These honest Pennsylvanians differ very considerably from us in the ceremonies of dress, as we differ from them again in our modes of legislation.

The manœuvres of our troops raised the most flattering expectations in the minds of the spectators; and they did not hesitate to declare, that such soldiers were invincible.

This day was destined for favourable omens. M. le Chevalier de la Luzerne, who, upon this occasion, received his countrymen with the dignity and generosity of the representative of a great Monarch, and the frankness and cordiality of an individual, after the review, invited all the officers to dine with him. Hardly were we seated at the table, when an express arrived: a disquieting silence immediately seized every guest—our eyes were fixed upon the Chevalier de la Luzerne, every one endeavouring to guess what the message would turn out to be.——“Thirty-six ships of the  
“line, said he, commanded by Monsieur le Comte de Grasse, are  
“arrived in Chesapeak-Bay, and three thousand men have landed  
“and opened a communication with the Marquis de la Fayette.”  
——Joy and good humour, immediately resumed their place on every countenance—Our impatient leaders began to count the days, and reckon how long it would be before they would have it in their power to face the enemy; and their heated imaginations made the time much shorter than it afterwards proved to be. Healths were next drank; and that of the Minister of the marine of France was not forgotten, whose activity and great abilities, have paved the way to the most brilliant successes of our fleet: The presence of his son, M. le Comte de Charlu, second Colonel of the regiment of Saintonge, added still more to our pleasure and satisfaction.

Among others, Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress, the soul of that political body, came also to receive and present his compliments. His meagre figure; furrowed countenance; his hollow sparkling eyes: his white, straight hair, that did not hang quite as low as his ears, fixed our thorough attention, and filled us with surprize and admiration.

The important news of the arrival of Count de Grasse, was soon spread throughout the city, and echoes of joy were heard from every quarter: Some merry fellows mounted upon scaffolds and stages, pronounced funeral orations for Cornwallis, and

\* *The Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, was then President.*

and uttered lamentations upon the grief and distress of the Tories. The people ran in crowds to the residence of the Minister of France; and *long live Louis the Sixteenth*, was the general cry.

Thus, you see, the people are universally persuaded of the success of this expedition.—Could these flattering hopes be realized, they would hasten a peace, which in our situation, and under the wise and benevolent Prince that governs us, would place France in a point of view, that has been wholly unknown since the existence of her monarchy.

Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, is built upon an elevated and extensive plain, a little above the confluence, and between the two rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill. The famous William Penn, founder of this colony, gave the plan, and pointed out the situation. His plan has been followed, but the town is built upon the principal river for the conveniency of trade. Its form is an oblong, extending two miles in length, and having eight streets perfectly parallel to each other, crossed at right angles by sixteen others, of near a mile in length, equally wide and as exactly parallel. Care has been taken to leave vacancies for public edifices. The two principal streets, *Front-street*, and *Market-street*, are each one hundred feet broad. Vessels of five hundred tons can lie afloat, by the most convenient wharffs; and I saw more than twenty ships at once upon the stocks. The town contains at least six thousand houses, for the most part built of brick, and all extremely handsome; the people are computed to be about forty thousand souls. The Roman Catholics have two chapels here, governed by an English ex-Jesuit, and a German Priest, who reckon the number of their communicants at about eleven or twelve hundred. There are also churches for the Presbyterians, Lutherans, Dutch Calvinists, Anabaptists, &c. but the most numerous sect is that of the Quakers, and of this persuasion was the founder of the colony.

As this sect pretends to more toleration, strictness of morals, and equality of condition than any other, and was established in Pennsylvania just after they first attracted the notice of the European world, by the peculiarity of their religion, and at a time when the contradictions and contempt into which other persuasions had fallen, served to support it in all its energy and austerity; so their legislation tended still more to make these colonists free, equal and simple in their manners. The mildness of the climate, the goodness of the soil, their rural occupations, and a solitary mode of life, favoured the views of their legislature, and Pennsylvania soon became the most virtuous and happy colony that history has ever recorded. But by the increase of inhabitants, by the flocking in of strangers, and its becoming a commercial settlement, the fortunes of individuals were enlarged, luxury was introduced, the manners of the people insensibly changed, and that *golden age*, which was here realized, was soon considered as nothing more than a brilliant

meteor, which blazed out a moment to the astonished world, and disappeared forever.

In this city the representatives of the thirteen States, denominated the *Congress*, hold their residence. The front of the edifice in which they sit, is of brick, and consequently without any of the orders of architecture; it is, however, as handsome as any structure in this taste can be, and presents to the eye a noble, solid, regular mass. It is placed in the common range of the houses, without any considerable interval of separation, and certainly loses much of its beauty because you have no proper stand to examine it in the requisite point of view: Each individual State sends its deputies hither to consult upon its interests, make its proposals and concert means for the defence of the common cause. This assembly has no concern with any matters further than what respects the general interest of all the States, each having its particular assembly, who make laws and provide for the support of their civil government, independent of the general Congress. The number of representatives is always in proportion to the extent and importance of the several States that send them—the fewest that can be sent are *two*, and *seven* the most, but how many soever there be, the representatives of each state have but one voice. The central position of this town, and its natural security of situation has decided the choice in its favour. The first Congress was held here the fifth of September 1774, and the act of Independence was passed July 4th, 1776; at a period, when the affairs of America looked dark and gloomy, when a very numerous fleet and army surrounded all the avenues to New-York, and threatened destruction to the very existence of liberty in America.

The market-house, situated in the midst of the city, is large and handsome. The prisons for Debtors and criminals, as well as that designed for prisoners of war, are spacious and airy.

You have heard of their Philosophical Society, of which many learned men in Europe are members. But the establishment that does the most honour to these rising States, is a Hospital intended to receive the defenders of their country, when wounds and infirmities render them incapable of providing for their own subsistence:

The plan of William Penn is yet far from being accomplished, but is perfected more and more as the town enlarges: it is easy to judge what an amazing growth it has had, when we find an old man yet alive in Philadelphia, who remembers when the very first stone of it was laid. This town, situated on a river where vessels of war may easily come up, and upon a fertile soil which requires little labour to cultivate it, and built after a well considered plan, cannot fail of becoming in time one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world

I am, &c.

LETTER

LETTER VIII. *The army arrives at the Head of Elk.—Embarkation of several regiments at that place.—The main body proceed on.—Baltimore described.—Of the Acadians, or French neutrals, settled there.—Their ministers, religious discipline &c.—The unsettled state of the churches in Maryland and Virginia.*

*Baltimore, September 14, 1781.*

**W**HEN the army reached the Head of Elk, a place on the north of Chesapeak bay, we had the mortification to find there was not a sufficiency of transports to receive us all on board. It was with difficulty that we could even procure shallops and boats, for the most part open, to take in the grenadiers, chasseurs and some American regiments: in case of bad weather these troops will suffer much and run a considerable risk of being drowned; General Washington and Count Rochambeau, have advanced on by land, to concert their plans of operation with M. de Grasse. M. le Baron de Viomenil, the immediate commander of the French army, has determined likewise to go all the way by land.

Baltimore is, from its situation, one of the most important places of all North-America.—Placed almost at the head of the Bay, it lies convenient to receive the produce of Pennsylvania, the Delaware state, and especially the commodities of Maryland. This last mentioned state has very considerable iron forges, and produces a species of tobacco of a less pleasing smell than that of Virginia, but infinitely more strong, and for that reason preferred by the people of the north of Europe.

Thirty years ago, Baltimore was only an inconsiderable village; at present it is a large wealthy town, built nearly in the shape of a crescent or half-moon. The northern part of it, is situated upon a narrow slip of land, that projects a considerable distance into the Bay, and is so low, that the town in this place, apparently rises out of the bosom of the waters, and already seems to anticipate its future dominion and grandeur.

Lord Baltimore, an Irish Catholic, formerly established two hundred of his persuasion in this place, and gave his name to the settlement. About one quarter of it is peopled by those unfortunate Acadians, and their descendents, whom the English cruelly forced away from their own happy country,† to leave them destitute and poor

† *The best of Nova Scotia is that part called by the French Acadia, where a number of that nation first settled in 1604. These people were known by the name of Neutrals, and lived in a perfect State of independence after the Province was given up to England, having sworn never to act against their native country, to which, as well as to their religion and priests, they were most enthusiastically attached. Soon after the year 1749, perceiving the English encroach*



poor in a region where they were utter strangers. Their quarter is the meanest in appearance, and worst built of all, and the tyranny of the British government has, till lately, hindered them from gaining any thing by the happy situation of this town; but being for the most part sea-faring men it is hoped they will not fail, in time, to make up by commerce the loss of their fertile settlements in Acadia.

They still preserve the French language among them, and are prodigiously attached to whatever regards the nation from which they originated, especially in their religious worship, which they keep up with a strictness that would have done honour to the primitive ages of christianity. Their way of life is plain and simple, and their manners similar to those prevalent among them while they were yet in the happy region of Acadia. The priests there exercised that authority over them which virtue and education allow, over men who are not yet corrupt in their morals, they were their judges and their mediators, and to this day these exiled people never mention their names without tears.

They told me a great deal about a *Monsieur le Clerc*, who, at their departure, gave them vessels and ornaments for the service of the altar. "These ornaments (said the good old man) will serve to recall to your minds what you owe to the religion of your fathers: can it flourish—can it even exist in those new regions which you are now going to inhabit! While you reprove all other creeds and modes of worship, can you show by your gentleness, good will and beneficence, that you still hold them as brethren, who are of a different faith! Perhaps Providence is making you its instruments to extend the divine truths of the gospel, and render them prevalent in some other region of the world. This reflection alone supports me under the sorrow and pangs of parting, but wherever you may be forced by the will of heaven, rely upon it, my heart will always follow you, and never, never will I raise my trembling hands to the sacred altars of the Divinity, but you shall be the dearest objects of my prayers."

Their chapel is built without the town upon a height, near four or five churches of different sects. They complain much, that they do not find in their present ministers, the zeal and affection of those in Acadia: taken up with their temporal concerns, they bestow few instructions upon their flock, and their whole pastoral function seems confined to saying low mass once a month.

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*ing upon them, they determined rather to remove to New France (Canada) than run the risque of having their religion contaminated by an intermixture with heretics. But the English getting notice of their design, seized upon all who were not yet gone, and embarked them on board their ships, in which they were transported to different parts of the then English Colonies, where the greater part of them soon died of grief and vexation.*

When they saw a French clergyman, it seemed to revive the idea of their former pastors. They even urged me to officiate in their church, and while I was performing that sacred duty in compliance with their request, I could not but congratulate them upon their piety, and lay before them a pattern of the virtues of their fathers; I recalled to their minds the long-vanished ideas of those much respected persons, and they immediately dissolved into tears; the music too, which I had introduced upon this occasion, contributed its share to melt and move their hearts.

Maryland has a great proportion of catholics among its inhabitants. At Fredericksburg and other places in Virginia there are several churches, as well as at Charlestown, the capital of South-Carolina. All the North-American churches were under the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, who since the Revolution, however, has relinquished all connexion with them, protestants as well as papists, and they are now left to themselves, without head and without unity. The religion and number of these people ought nevertheless to claim the attention of the patrons of the church.— I am, &c.

LETTER IX. *The combined armies embark at Annapolis for York in Virginia.—Difference of the manners and customs, in the Northern and Southern States.*

*Annapolis, September 21, 1781.*

THE army was to prosecute the rest of the march to Virginia by land, and with that view took the road leading to *Alexandria*, a flourishing commercial town upon the Potomack; but upon the news of the arrival of the *Romulus* ship of war, with two frigates and a number of transports, we turned off towards Annapolis, but the horses and carriages continued their journey by land.

As we advance towards the south we observe a sensible difference in the manners and customs of the people. We no longer find, as in Connecticut, houses situated along the road at small distances, just large enough to contain a single family, and the household furniture nothing more than is barely necessary; here are spacious habitations, consisting of different buildings, at some distance from each other, surrounded with plantations that extend beyond the reach of the eye, cultivated not by the hands of freemen, but by those unhappy blacks, whom European avarice and injustice has taken from their native regions of Africa to cultivate possessions not their own, in a foreign soil. Their furniture here, is constructed out of the most costly kinds of wood, and the most valuable marble, enriched by the elegant devices of the artists hand. Their riding machines are light and handsome, and drawn by the fleetest couriers, managed by slaves richly dressed: this  
opulence

opulence was particularly observable at *Annapolis*. That very inconsiderable town, standing at the mouth of the river *Severn*, where it falls into the bay, out of the few buildings it contains, has at least three fourths, such as may be stiled elegant and grand. Female luxury here exceeds what is known in the provinces of France: a French hair dresser is a man of importance among them, and it is said, a certain dame here hires one of that craft at a thousand crowns a year salary. The state-house is a very beautiful building, I think the most so of any I have seen in America. The peristyle is set off with pillars, and the edifice is topped with a dome.

We are embarking with the greatest expedition; the weather is the finest you can conceive, and the wind fair: I think the impatience of the French will soon be at an end.

I am, &c.

LETTER X. *Arrival of the troops at James-Town.—Williamsburg—Its State-House—College, Library and Professors.—Climate of Virginia—Tobacco—Commerce—Population—Condition of the Slaves—Rivers of the Country—Trees and Plants—A curious species of the Caterpillar—Dangerous effects from the sting of a Spider—Petrifications common in Virginia.*

*Williamsburgh, September 30, 1781.*

THE army has had a very agreeable passage hither, except the grenadiers, chasseurs, and the first American regiments,\* who were fourteen days on the water. Judge how inconvenient this must have been to troops crowded into a narrow space, and without any decks over them; while even the officers had nothing but biscuit to live upon. The shores of this Bay, which is formed by the influx of so many great rivers, are far from being lofty, neither are they much cleared of the woods, and it is but rarely that you discover any habitations; but the few we saw were very agreeably situated. This country will be, in time, one of the most beautiful in the world.

When our little fleet had sailed up James-River, celebrated for the excellent tobacco which grows upon its shores, we disembarked at James-Town, the place where the English first established themselves in Virginia. The troops have already joined the grenadiers, chasseurs, and the three thousand men brought hither by Count de Grasse, consisting of the regiments of *Aginois*, *Gatinois* and *Touraine*, under the command of Mons. de St. Simon, Marechal de Camp. This General had a little before, effected a junction with fifteen hundred or two thousand Americans, commanded

by

\* *These sailed from the Head of Elk.*

by M. le Marquis de la Fayette, who, as you have heard, could never be reduced, notwithstanding the forces of Cornwallis were three or four times his number. I should have mentioned, that M. de la Fayette, in quality of Major-General of an American army, at the age of twenty-four years, found himself at this time superior in command to a French general officer, and continued so till the other detachments of the army were collected into one body, under General Washington.

Williamsburg, tho' considerable, as the capital of Virginia, is in other respects a place of little importance: it is situated upon a plain, level piece of land, and the main street, passing through the midst of it, is more than one hundred feet in width: at one of the extremities, and fronting the street is the capitol, or state-house, a small but regular building; and at the other end is the college, capable of containing more than three hundred students: there is a library belonging to it of about three thousand volumes, and an apparatus for experimental philosophy, tolerably complete. With the most lively satisfaction I contemplated these monuments of the real glory of men; and while I contemplated them, they recalled to my mind places and persons most intimately connected with my heart. The tumult of arms has driven from hence, those who had the care of these philosophical instruments, for the muses you know, take no pleasure but in the abodes of peace: We could only meet with one solitary professor, of Italian extraction; and I cannot but say, his conversation and abilities appeared to be such, that after what he had told us in commendation of his brethren, we could not help regretting their absence.

Williamsburg does not contain above a hundred and fifty houses, and is the only town we have yet seen in Virginia worth mentioning: not situated on the banks of any river, it stands at an equal distance from two small ones, one of which falls into York, the other into James River. It is subject to the inconveniency of scarcity of good water. What makes the situation of this place valuable, is the neighbourhood of James and York rivers, between which grows the best tobacco in the whole State, and for this reason it seems to have been built where it is: I do not think, nevertheless, that it will ever be a place of any great importance; the towns of York, James, Norfolk, and Edenton, being more favourably situated for trade, will undoubtedly eclipse it.

Although Virginia extends from the 36th. to the 39th. degree of north latitude, the winters are very severe, and great quantities of snow sometimes fall. The southern and eastern winds are excessive warm, and those from the north and west, coming over mountains and lakes, equally cold. In a days time there will often be a rapid transition from one extreme to the other. The country produces several very excellent kinds of wood, and about Williamsburg and the shores of the bay, the land is covered with trees yielding rozin; the meadows and marshes subsist great numbers of excellent horses, which far exceed those of the other States in point  
of

of beauty : Vast quantities of hemp are raised here, as well as flax, Indian corn and cotton : The cotton shrubs produce annually, and at the first view we took them for beans in blossom. Silk worms succeed here very well, and it is not improbable but they may at some future time form one of the most considerable branches of trade in this state. The commodity most in demand is tobacco ; you well know the character it has, and for common use it may be considered as the best in the world : What the English imported yearly from this state, and from Maryland, might have amounted to about ninety-six thousand hogsheds ; but among themselves they did not consume one sixth part of that quantity, and either disposed of the rest among us, or exported it to the north : judge then how valuable this commerce was to that nation. They purchased it here at the very lowest rate, taking it in exchange for their broad-cloths, linen and hard wares, and selling again for ready money what they did not want for their own home consumption, and thus they increased their capital every year to the amount of eight or nine millions. No other of their possessions, not even those in India, ever afforded them so clear a profit. Three hundred and thirty vessels, and about four thousand sailors were constantly employed in this trade : of these the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, owned the greatest part, and by that means supported its flourishing manufactures, which were perhaps more considerable than those of any town in England.

Since the war, the tobacco exportation has been only about forty thousand hogsheds annually ; what advantages then would have accrued to the English, could they have sooner made themselves masters of Chesapeake-bay. There are now fifty or sixty vessels collected at York, under the cannon of Cornwallis, sent on purpose to load with this weed, which three fourths and a half of the human race take such supreme delight in chewing, snuffing or smoking.

The population of Virginia, is computed at one hundred and fifty thousand whites, and five hundred thousand negroes. There is a still greater disproportion between the whites and blacks in Maryland, where there are not more than twenty thousand whites, and at least two hundred thousand negroes. The English imported into these two provinces, between seven and eight thousand yearly. Perhaps the lot of these slaves is not quite so hard as that of the negroes in the Islands ; their liberty, it is true, is irreparably lost in both places, but here they are treated with more mildness, and are supported upon the same kind of food with their masters ; and if the earth which they cultivate, is moistened with their sweat, it has never been known to blush with their blood. The American, not at all industrious by nature, is considerate enough not to expect too much from his slave, who in such circumstances, has fewer motives to be laborious than himself.

The great rivers, which water this province, have their source in the blue mountains, a chain of which runs through the whole country, from north to south. Beyond these rolls the Ohio, through vast forests and meadows, in a serpentine course, till it unites with  
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the Mississippi: according to the reports of travellers, the finest and most fertile countries in the world extend along the shores of this river, which are nevertheless as yet but ill explored. It is said, that General Washington had in contemplation, if he could not break the chains of his country, to go and establish himself there with those, whom the love of liberty and independence should incline to partake of his fate and fortune.

As you advance to the southward, the different degrees of heat are observable by the difference of the vegetable productions. The gum-laurel rises here into a tree, and the sassafras becomes tall and stately. We took notice in Maryland, of a fruit very common there, sharp tasted and bitterish before it was ripe, but, like our forb apples, luscious, insipid and flabby, when come to maturity, being about the bigness of a plumb, and of a bright yellow.

Almost all the plants here are odoriferous: the white *flower-everlasting*, of which the fields are full, is remarkably so.—The caterpillars differ entirely from those of Europe, being covered with tufts, which hide both their heads and feet: these tufts are long, close and smooth as if they had been trimmed with scissors; some are all over of one colour, such as a very fine vermillion, others are chequered with regular spots.

We found near the North-River, in the state of New-York, another species of this insect, remarkable for its size and beauty. M. le Chevalier de Chattelux,\* whom the great affairs of an army do not entirely preclude from allotting some moments to literary amusement, made me a present of one, which I have delineated upon paper: it was about four inches long, and had seven or eight rings passing round the body; its skin was thin and of a light green, through which you might perceive the motion of the blood in the arteries; his eye-balls were about the bigness of a pea, and his tail of a deep yellow; each of his rings had four little branchy horns, hard and of a jet black, about two twelfths of an inch long: his head was armed with eight more, more than an inch in length, strong, branchy, and bent towards each other, yellow, and black towards the extremities, and polished in the most exquisite manner. This stately insect lets us know, by the arrogance of its carriage, that it is not ignorant of the noble dress it wears, and seems conscious of a natural superiority over its fellow worms.

I have had a dangerous trial of the wonderful subtlety of the poison of a species of the spider; it stung me in the forehead as I was going to bed in my tent, but I hardly felt any pain in the spot where the sting had penetrated, and the pimple it occasioned was barely perceptible: however, some shootings in the muscles of my throat on the side next to the wound, prevented me from getting any sleep: in half an hour afterwards I found my belly was swollen, and my body full of dead, heavy pains. I then got up and walked

\* M. le Chevalier de Chattelux, Marechal de Camp, one of the forty members of the French academy, is Major-General in the army of Count Rochambeau.

walked about in the open air, but my pains increasing rapidly, communicated themselves to my back, and at length centered in my stomach; In a short time I could support myself no longer on my legs, and in this condition was carried to Williamsburg, from which we were only a few hundreds of yards distant: here they gave me some volatile alkaline salts, and rubbed the part where I had been stung; but notwithstanding this, the oppression at my stomach increased, and my pains became more and more violent; bleeding was of little or no service, and I was relieved at last by the simple remedy of warm water, which had I delayed to make use of, I should infallibly have died for want of breath. As the nervous system was only attacked by the poison, it is plain the alkaline salts could but have increased the irritation. I am now recovered, except that I have at times some painful shootings in my nerves, \* a kind of malady I could hardly give credit to, were I not actually the sufferer.

In Maryland, I began to pick up petrified shell-fish, where there is great plenty on the shores of the bay, but in the neighbourhood of Williamsburg I have seen the ground guttured out to the depth of more than twenty-five feet by the land floods, and disclosing vast quantities of these substances, the greater part of which was not more than half petrified.

The army is at present before York. We hear the reports of the cannon very distinctly; and I am now going to join the troops, where I think I shall shortly have something very interesting to impart to you.  
I am, &c.

#### LETTER XI. *The combined Forces march from Williamsburg.*

*York invested.—Various preparatory operations of the army.—Batteries opened upon the town.—The Charon burnt.—Distressed situation of Lord Cornwallis.—Tarleton's expedition.—repulsed by the Duke de Lauzun.—Reflexions upon sieges and battles.—A party of the besieged surprise a French battery.—Lord Cornwallis endeavours to escape in the night to Gloucester.—Prevented by bad weather.—Sends out a flag.—Offers to capitulate.—The articles of surrender.—Mutual hatred betwixt the English and the Americans. Destruction of the town of York from the cannonading.—The troops go into winter quarters.*

*Camp at York, November 6, 1781.*

THE combined army left Williamsburg the 28th of September, with a view to invest York; and advanced the same day to

\* Since my return to France I have had several touches of these pains in my nerves.

to within three quarters of a league of the town. Such approaches as these are not commonly made without great circumspection, since the encampments must necessarily be multiplied in proportion as you draw near to the enemy, but the impatience of the troops for action rendered them rather too venturesome on this occasion, not hesitating to march twelve miles in the face of the enemy through dangerous woods, upon a loose, sandy soil, and through the most excessive heats. One of our young Colonels went so far, as to use every argument he could think of to prevail upon General Washington to suffer him to attack two redoubts that lay in our way. The General referred the matter to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, to whom he had intrusted the immediate direction of the siege, but Count Rochambeau thought it more prudent to give the troops a little time for repose, and reconnoitre the places, before he made any attempt of that kind.

A body of Americans, headed by the Marquis de la Fayette, composed the right column, and the French, preceded by their grenadiers and chasseurs formed the left. The army of M le Comte de Rochambeau, consisting of the regiments of *Bourbonnais*, *Royal Deux Ponts*, *Soissonnais* and *Saintonge* was placed in the center: The troops under the command of M. de Saint Simon extended to the left as far as *York* river, and the Americans occupied the right, flanked by the same river.

On the thirtieth, the enemy evacuated the two redoubts, which the young Colonel was for attacking upon our first arrival: they were distant about four hundred toises [eight hundred yards] from their main works, and upon their leaving them, the French immediately took possession.

On the first of October in the night, the Americans began two redoubts to the right of the others. The enemy discovering this, instantly turned their fire that way, and as we expected, several of the American workmen were killed. This, however, did not at all intimidate their companions, who held on at their business with the same ardour as if no such accident had happened. §

The army was busy, till the sixth, in constructing long and short fascines, gabions, and landing the Artillery and ammunition. We were soon after in a situation to open the trenches. The regiments of *Bourbonnais* and *Soissonnais*, commanded by Baron de Viomenil, and fifteen hundred Americans under the Marquis de la Fayette, posted themselves all night in a deep ravine to protect the fifteen hundred workmen on the right. At the same time the regiment de *Touraine* opened the intrenchment on the left, and raised a battery over against a redoubt, detached from their main works, and intended to keep off the fire directed from the right of the enemy. The activity of the workmen and the natural loose-  
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§ These were militia men, to whom the siege was a spectacle altogether new.



ness of the soil, to our great astonishment, put the parallel into a state to receive the troops on the next day. They entered it about noon, with drums beating.

The opening of the trenches, which is ordinarily the most fatal period of a siege, was in this instance executed without the effusion of blood; a circumstance the more fortunate, as the wounded would have been unprovided with straw to lie on, and linen rags for the dressing of their wounds. This was performed on the 7th: on the 8th and 9th they laboured hard in constructing batteries, which were prosecuted with such expedition that those of the Americans and Monsieur de Saint Simon opened about five in the evening. The latter soon forced a frigate to move from her moorings, that had been very troublesome in firing upon our encampments; they also levelled a red hot ball at the Charon, a forty-four gun ship, and burnt her, as they did likewise a sloop. The batteries of Count Rochambeau began to play on the tenth. at seven in the morning; and now the difference of the two firings could easily be distinguished; that of the enemy was slow and irregular, while ours was brisk and well supported. Our engineers had pitched upon the most advantageous positions, and the artillery men made every discharge take effect by the exactness of their aim, and their alertness in working the guns.

Lord Cornwallis had not prepared his troops for such salutations as these; he had assured them, on the contrary, "that we were unprovided with battering cannon, and had only some field pieces; that our troops were raw and unskilled in war, and that those of M. de Saint Simon in particular, were nothing better than undisciplined vagabonds, collected in the West Indies, enervated by a hot climate, and would soon be conquered, were it only by the first attacks of the cold weather, prevalent in these countries: and as to the American troops, they knew very well what distressed circumstances they were in; and finally, that powerful succours from New-York would soon put them in a situation to besiege the besiegers."

This harangue did but increase their consternation. As soon as they began to hear the terrible roaring of our batteries, we that were on the heights saw them flying precipitately from their redoubts, while their batteries in an instant were entirely silenced. They had been quiet spectators of our labours, and we now became so in our turn with respect to them. At this time I watched an opportunity to traverse our lines, which consisted of a large ditch, broad enough for carriages to travel in, about four feet in depth, and covered by a rampart of gabions, or cylindrical baskets, fixed upon the ground, by means of projecting stakes, filled and covered over with loose dirt, and forming a height of about seven feet on the side towards the enemy. The batteries were placed upon platforms, on the inside of the ditch, raised and strengthened with palisadoes. The quarter next the enemy was covered by a large parapet, in which were the embrasures for the cannon: all these

works, as well as most of those of the English consisted wholly of earth.

I now beheld the cannon, those infernal machines, playing with the utmost fury; I saw the rapid bullet striking or rebounding from the redoubts of the enemy, and driving thro' the air the planks and timber, which formed the embrasures for the great guns. \* I followed with my eye, in its parabolic path, the slow and destructive bomb, sometimes burying itself in the roofs of houses, sometimes when it burst, raising clouds of dust and rubbish from the ruins of the buildings, at other times blowing the unfortunate wretches, that happened to be within its reach, more than twenty feet high in the air, and letting them fall at a considerable distance most pitiably torn. Such terrible sights as these fix and captivate the attention, and fill the mind at the same instant with trouble, wonder and consternation. "The besieged, (said the deserters) are in the utmost confusion; not knowing where to fly, death seizes them even in the arms of sleep: and the General, uneasy at the discontent of the Hessians, no longer confides his advanced guard to any but the English soldiers."

We had to pass to our entrenchments through a narrow defile, where the enemy principally directed their fire, and the first lodgment for such as should chance to be wounded was but a small distance off. I advanced thither as fast as my health and strength would permit, and perceived that the bullets often fell upon the fascine cabin in which we were. I here observed, in the dead of night, the different degrees of celerity betwixt the flash, the sound, and the projected body. The light preceded the sound, and the sound the stroke, but at a much less considerable interval of time.

Tarleton, that impetuous leader, who had spread terror through their whole march from Carolina, on the day that the batteries of Count Rochambeau began to play made a sally by way of Gloucester, at the head of his legion consisting of four hundred picked men. M. le Choisi, Brigadier General, then marched against him with a part of his troops, who together with M. le Duc de Lauzun, at the head of his Hussars, repulsed him with the loss of about fifty of his men: this event was a thunder stroke to the inhabitants of the country, who had hitherto believed Tarleton invincible, and formed a judgment of his talents from the boldness of his thefts and robberies.

In the night of the eleventh we opened a second parallel, at about three hundred yards from the enemy's main works: a prodigious quantity of royal grenades, or small bombs, from the enemy disturbed the workmen a good deal, which did not however prevent them from going on with alacrity; but we now relaxed the fire of our artillery for fear of doing them damage by our shot, as well

\* Ours were made of fascines, and consequently were less exposed to be damaged by the fire of the enemy.

well as because we began to demolish our old batteries to construct new ones. At this time the fire of the enemy became brisker than usual.

True bravery manifests itself chiefly in sieges. The confusion, the hurry, the example of others, all contribute during a battle, to rouse, move and animate the most timid, who, in an instant become superior to themselves; but in the long continued fatigues of a siege, where dangers are incessantly growing out of each other, where, in the silence and solitude of darkness we have to face death with coolness and unconcern, to reflect on its consequences and horrors with calmness, and set the real loss of life in competition with the uncertainty of our hopes and expectations in a state of futurity, then it is that the courage of a warrior proves itself to spring from an unbounded love of honour, and an invincible attachment to his duty.

The French, in this siege, seemed to become rivals to each other; and each officer envied the lot of him who was sent upon attempts of the greatest danger; they hurried away, with a curiosity which I cannot but call rashness and madness, to examine the works of the enemy, and hasten the progress of our own. Even the obscure common soldier, whose life and death is equally consigned to oblivion, strove to outdo his renowned officers in these daring enterprises, and went up in defiance of the enemy to the very edges of their intrenchments. The miner, with the axe in his hand, advanced with a determined step through a shower of grape-shot to cut down the tree at his leisure, which perhaps shielded him from destruction. The corps of artillery, so distinguished by the abilities and intrepidity of their officers, were no less so by the activity, spirit and courage of their soldiery.\* General Washington himself beheld the effects of this daring spirit with astonishment; a bomb or a bullet, fortunately pointed, excited in them the lively emotions of an eager huntsman, who is upon the point of seizing his prey.

A gunner, at one of the embrasures, had his foot carried away by a bullet. I tried to console the unhappy man in the first moments of his anguish, when he gave me for answer,—“ I am less afflicted for the loss of my foot, than for being so unfortunate as not to have had time, before it happened, to discharge the cannon I had pointed with so much care !”—He soon after died of his wound, and never ceased to complain, till the last, of the failure he had made in firing the piece.

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\* *The soldiers of these corps, are no way inferior to the others in bravery, capacity, and a fondness for doing their duty. I must confess they are not so fatigued by constant exercise, nor subjected to so severe a discipline as the others, and therefore if the same ends can be accomplished by more simple methods, less fatiguing to the officers, and less hard upon the soldiers, why should we hesitate to prefer that mode which is the easiest?*

As long as we were working at the batteries of the second parallel, the fire of the enemy was incessantly kept up. The works, that were carried on with the greatest vigour, were not, however, extended as far as the assailants wished. They demanded, with vehement exclamations, to be led on to attack the two detached redoubts, which incommoded them much, and the possession of which, would enable them to enfilade a part of the works of the enemy: The eager valour of the Baron de Viomenil, was particularly impatient of restraint in this enterprize, when, at length, on the 14th, he was ordered to attack one of them, having under him Count William de Deux Ponts, second Colonel of the regiment of Royal Deux Ponts, and M. le Chevalier de Lameth, Aide-Marechal: The Marquis de la Fayette commanded the attack upon the other, and M. de Gimat was placed under his direction — both redoubts were taken sword in hand; but unfortunately Count William was wounded, and the Chevalier de Lameth mortally in both his knees.

The following night four hundred of the besieged, pretending to be Americans, surprised one of our batteries, nailed up seven pieces of cannon, killed some soldiers, made a few prisoners, and wounded about thirty: a lad of fifteen years old, servant to an officer, who was sleeping just by, was stabbed with a bayonet in thirteen or fourteen different parts of his body. The regiment of Soissonnais, which was posted a small distance off, knew nothing of this affair till it was over, because the officer who commanded the redoubt had given orders not to fire, or make an alarm at the approach of these pretended Americans; this regiment, however, soon hastened up, and had not the Lieutenant Colonel of Saintonge founded a retreat, the English would have been completely surrounded. Several of the enemies soldiers were wounded and brought to our hospitals, and the men who a moment before had been cutting each others throats, were now collected under the same roof, and received, indiscriminately, the same care and attention. And thus it is, that in the midst of the horrors that distress and disgrace our nature, there are still some traces left of the once noble and exalted disposition of mankind.

On the sixteenth and seventeenth, our new batteries began to play; broke some pallisadoes, and even made a breach in the enemy's works. Lord Cornwallis finding himself upon the point of being torn and crushed from every quarter, now took the desperate resolution of passing over in the night to Gloucester, a post still less capable of defence than York. Bad weather, however, hindered him from accomplishing his purpose, and on the seventeenth, at ten in the morning, he sent a flag to ask a cessation of arms for twenty-four hours: the deputies were reminded of the behaviour of their Generals at Charlestown and Savannah in similar circumstances, and had their request refused. Another flag then came out proposing a surrender, when two hours suspension of arms was granted them, which term was afterwards prolonged.

Lord

Lord Cornwallis desired to know what terms of capitulation were to be allowed him.—“THOSE OF CHARLESTOWN,” answered General Washington, with spirit and judgment.

By thus recalling a victory to their remembrance, in which they had manifested the most overbearing insolence, he taught them to treat the Americans in a different manner, for the time to come, when they should happen to fall under their power. M. le Vicomte de Noailles and Mr. Laurens, an American officer of great merit, son of that President of Congress, who was so long in the tower of London, acted as commissioners on this occasion. The first request the English deputies made was to know the names of our chief Engineers and officers of artillery; for they declared, that it was not in the power of man to point out persons possessed of greater talents or skill in their profession.

On the eighteenth of October, about noon, the articles of Capitulation were signed, and on the nineteenth, Lord Cornwallis and his army surrendered themselves prisoners of war.—

*ARTICLES of Capitulation agreed upon between his excellency General Washington, Count Rochambeau and Count de Grasse on the one part; and the right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant General of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, commanding the garrisons at York in Virginia, of the other part.*

Article 1. The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and sailors of the ships of his Britannic Majesty, as well as the marines, shall surrender themselves prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France. The land forces shall be prisoners to the United States, and the marine shall belong to the fleet of his most Christian Majesty.

2. The Artillery, arms and cloathing, the military treasure and the public magazines of what kind soever, shall be given up without waste or diminution, to the chiefs of the different departments, that shall be appointed to receive them.

3. To day, at noon, the two redoubts upon the left flank of York shall be delivered up, one to a detachment of the American army, the other to a detachment of the French grenadiers. The garrison shall march out to the place to be agreed upon, in the front of the army, with their musquets on their shoulders, the drums beating an English or German march, and the colours in their cases. They shall there deposit their arms and return to their encampments; where they will remain till they shall depart for the place of their destination. The two works at Gloucester shall be delivered up at the same time to two detachments of French and American troops, that shall be sent to take possession of them, and the garrison shall march out at three this afternoon, the cavalry with their swords drawn and trumpets sounding, and the infantry will

will file off in the manner prescribed to the garrison of York, and return to their encampment till such times as they shall be finally marched off to the place appointed.

4. The officers shall retain their swords, and both officers and soldiers shall keep their private property of every kind; no part of their baggage nor papers shall be liable to be searched or examined; and such baggage and papers, belonging to the officers, as were taken during the siege, shall be kept safe for them. *It is to be understood that the property of the inhabitants of this State, which shall be visibly in the hands of the garrison may be reclaimed.\**

5. The soldiery shall remain in Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania, and shall be distributed by regiments as much as possible; they will receive the same rations as the American soldiers; and an officer of each nation, English, Anspach or Hessian, and other officers upon their parole, in the proportion of one to fifty men, shall have liberty to reside near their respective regiments, to visit them often, and be witnesses of their treatment: the officers will receive and distribute the cloathing and other necessaries, and passports shall be granted for them whenever they are demanded. The General, those in civil offices, and other officers not employed as mentioned in the foregoing article, and who shall desire it, shall have permission to go to New-York upon their parole, to England, or any American post, actually in the possession of the English forces, as they shall see fit

6. The Count de Grasse shall supply the necessary vessels to carry them to New-York, in ten days, reckoning from the date of these articles, by way of flag of truce, and they shall remain in a place to be agreed upon, till they are ready to embark. The officers of the civil department of the army and marine, are included in this article: and passports by land shall be given those who cannot be furnished with vessels to go by water.

## 7. The

\* *This last clause of the article caused great difficulty on the part of the English. The simple supposition that they had plundered the inhabitants was humiliating; if it was proved, it would be dishonourable. This motive, as well as the novelty of the sight, was the occasion of many thousands of Americans flocking down to see the surrender of York. Their most important object was the negroes. There have been several anecdotes handed about relative to reclaimed property, one of which bears rather hard upon Tarleton. He sat out one day to dine with one of our commanding officers, and was mounted upon a very fine horse, accompanied by several French Aids de Camp. An American instantly appeared and claimed his horse, ran up, stopped him and obliged the Colonel to dismount, loading him at the same time with the most bitter invectives. Somebody then lent him a very mean beast, upon which he arrived among our officers, who were utterly at a loss to contrive how a man of so much spirit could endure to be so humbly mounted.*

7. The officers shall be permitted to keep soldiers with them in quality of servants, according to the common usage of the army: those servants who are not soldiers, are not to be considered as prisoners of war, and may go with their masters.

8. The Bonetta sloop of war shall be fitted for sea, and retained by her former captain and crew, and left wholly to the disposal of Lord Cornwallis, from the moment the Capitulation shall be signed. She shall take on board an Aid de Camp to carry dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton. The soldiers that he shall judge proper to send to New-York may go off without being examined, whenever his dispatches shall be ready: his Lordship will engage on his part that the vessel shall be restored to the orders of Count de Grasse if she escapes the dangers of the sea, and that he will not carry off any public property in her, and will keep an account of the number of the soldiers and crew that shall be wanting on her return, and which he engages to account for.

9. The merchants to retain their effects, and shall be allowed three months to dispose of their property, or carry it away, and are not to be considered as prisoners of war—(Answer)—the merchants may sell their effects, the allied army to have the first right of purchase. (The merchants to be held prisoners of war.)

10. The natives or inhabitants of the different parts of the country, at present in York and Gloucester, are not to be punished for having joined the English army—Answer—This article cannot be agreed to, as it is wholly a matter of civil concern.

11. Hospitals shall be furnished for the sick and wounded; who shall be attended by their own surgeons on parole, and furnished with medicines and provisions from the American stores—Answer—The Hospital stores, at present in York and Gloucester, shall be given up for the use of the sick and wounded of the English; and they shall have passports to procure supplies from New-York, as occasion shall require; and proper hospitals shall be furnished for receiving the sick and wounded of both garrisons.

12. Waggon's shall be provided to carry the baggage of such officers as shall remain with the soldiers, as well as the surgeons, when travelling for the purpose of recovering the sick, and wounded: and this shall be at the public expence.

13. The ships and boats in both harbours shall be delivered up with all their stores, guns and tackle, in the condition they now are, to an officer of the French marine who shall be appointed for that purpose; first unloading the property of individuals, which had been put on board for security during the siege.

14. No article of this capitulation to be violated under pretence of reprisal; if there are any dubious expressions in it, they are to be explained according to the common form and import of the words.

Done at York, in Virginia, October 18, 1781.

Signed, Cornwallis; — Thomas Symonds.

The nineteenth about four in the afternoon, the English and Hessians filed off, with their colours cased, betwixt the French and American armies, at the head of which were General Washington and Count Rochambeau: the garrison at Gloucester marched out before the troops of M. de Choisi. Lord Cornwallis pretended sickness, to avoid appearing on this occasion, and it was said, he gave himself up entirely to vexation and despair: indeed it was no wonder, for he now saw the fruit of many years success vanish in a moment; the painful, laborious march he had made through the desert, half peopled region of North-Carolina, in order to conquer Virginia, was now entirely lost. An army, by whom he was almost adored, consisting of more than seven thousand choice troops, were obliged to surrender their arms to an enemy as much despised as hated; twelve thousand musquets, more than two hundred pieces of Iron and Brass cannon, and a prodigious quantity of warlike stores were now transferred into hands that would inevitably turn them to the disadvantage of his country; he moreover saw their marine deprived at once of fifteen hundred sailors and sixty square-rigged vessels, exclusive of a ship of forty-four guns and two frigates, besides the total loss of the commercial productions of Virginia.

The two lines of the combined army were more than a mile in length; the Americans were to the right: but the disproportion observable among them in point of age and size, and the dissimilarity of their dress, which was also dirty and ragged, set off the French to great advantage, who, notwithstanding to much fatigue, maintained at all times an erect, soldierly and vigorous air. But we were all surprised at the good condition of the English troops, as well as their cleanliness of dress; to account for their good appearance, Cornwallis had opened all the stores to the soldiers before the capitulation took place. Each had on a complete new suit, but all their finery seemed only to humble them the more when contrasted with the miserable appearance of the Americans; these haughty Englishmen did not even dare to look up at their conquerors; silent and ashamed they one after another deposited their arms in the stipulated place, and that they might not sink and die under their humiliation, we kept the spectators at a considerable distance. Upon their return, the English officers had the civility to pay a compliment to the meanest of the French, which they did not deign to do to the Americans of the highest rank. §

This

§ *An officer belonging to the American army remarked, that after the surrender, the English behaved with the same overbearing insolence as if they had been conquerors, the Scots wept bitterly, while the Germans only conducted themselves decently, and in a manner becoming Prisoners.—With a meanness always attendant upon vanquished insolence, the English servilely cringed to the French, vainly attempting to screen the disgrace of being conquered by those they had so often denominated American rebels, and republicans.*



This hatred betwixt the two nations has manifested itself upon several occasions; and such of the English as remained disarmed at York, had to bear a great deal from the Americans, who seemed resolved to take ample vengeance for the robberies and murders that had been perpetrated in their habitations. Among others I saw the lady of an English Colonel come to our camp, with tears in her eyes, to beg the protection of a French guard to defend her and her infants from the violence of an American soldier. The next day after the surrender, the officers that were prisoners came over to view our entrenchments, but when they went to examine those of the Americans, they were driven away with contempt and indignation. During the whole time they remained at York, I do not remember that they had the least connexion or intercourse with the Americans, while they lived upon familiar terms with the French, and sought upon all occasions to give them proofs of their esteem. †

I have been through the unfortunate little town of York since the siege, and saw many elegant houses shot through and through in a thousand places, and ready to crumble to pieces; rich household furniture crushed under their ruins, or broken by the brutal English soldier; carcases of men and horses, half covered with dirt, whose mouldering limbs, while they poisoned the air, struck dread and horror to the soul: Books piled in heaps, and scattered among the ruins of the buildings, served to give me an idea of the taste and morals of the inhabitants; these were either treatises of religion or controversial divinity; the *history* of the English nation, and their foreign settlements; *collections* of *charters* and *acts* of parliaments; the works of the celebrated *Alexander Pope*; a translation of *Montaigne's Essays*; *Gil Blas de Santillane*, and the excellent *Essay upon Women*, & by *Mr. Thomas*.

The plan of the fortifications for the defence of York and Gloucester, has been entirely changed; they are drawing them into a narrower compass than before, have destroyed the English works, and are busy at constructing new ones. The travelling artillery is partly at Williamsburg and partly at York; and the heavy cannon is at West point (called *Delaware* in the maps,) a place situated between the two rivers that form that of York.

On the twenty-fourth, the troops began to go into winter quarters. The regiments of Bourbonnais and Royal Deux Ponts are

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† *The English newspapers have given the French full credit for the generosity and delicacy with which they treated the British prisoners. It has been observed that the English, when conquered, always praise the generosity of their French conquerors:—Have the English, when victorious, ever given the conquered Frenchman the same reason for grateful acknowledgement?*

§ *There is hardly a place in America, where I have been, that I have not met with this work.*

are at Williamsburg, where our head Quarters are fixed. The regiment of Soissonais, and the grenadier companies, and Chasseurs of Saintonge are at York. The rest of the regiment of Saintonge is billeted about in the country betwixt York and Hampton; and this latter place, situated on James River, is occupied by the Legion of Lauzun. I am, &c.

LETTER XII. *Character of General Burgoyne.—Account of his unfortunate expedition in 1777.—Magnanimity of Sir Guy Carleton.—A considerable body of Indians join Burgoyne—He makes a speech to them.—Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans.—The Surrender of General Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga.—A comparison betwixt General Burgoyne and Lord Cornwallis.*

York, November 14, 1781.

THE American war, the success of which has appeared so dubious, offers to our view two events, almost unparalleled in any war that history has recorded in her annals: I mean two entire armies made prisoners, who nevertheless were under the direction of Generals of the first note and ability. It now remains to ask, which of the two has discovered the deepest talents, and the most activity, or experienced the greatest obstacles, and committed the most mistakes.

Being myself a witness to the efforts of one army, and surrounded by persons who had a share in reducing the other, having also in my hands some exact and faithful accounts of that affair, I will venture a few reflections.

Let us in the first place take a cursory view of Burgoyne's campaign, and we shall be the better enabled to compare him with his brother in misfortune, Lord Cornwallis.

Burgoyne, formed by nature with an active, enterprising disposition, animated by a most extravagant love of glory, a favorite also of the court of London, was furnished amply with the means of securing the most brilliant success. His army consisted of seven thousand one hundred and seventy three regular troops, English and Germans, exclusive of a corps of artillery, and seven or eight hundred men, under the orders of Colonel St. Leger: all his officers were men of approved merit, and he was provided with a considerable train of artillery and ammunition of every sort. Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada, who had the care of furnishing the particular articles, forgot nothing that might contribute to the success of the expedition. The services this governor had rendered to the crown,—the preservation of Canada, which was owing to his exertions alone, and the perfect knowledge he had of the whole country, seem to have given him the best pretensions to the chief

chief command, but he had a spirit great enough to forget this piece of injustice ;\* and went so far in favour of his rival, as to consent to make treaties with the savages, tho' contrary to his own private opinion, and from them obtained a considerable body of Indians and warriors. The unsteady, capricious temper of these people, their barbarous and bloody customs, their thirst for plunder, their infidelity in fulfilling their engagements, did not all hinder the English from making them the companions of their expected conquests: Burgoyne harangued them with an eloquent oration on the shores of Lake Champlaine, calculated to inflame their courage and restrain their barbarity. But what influence can eloquence have over the minds of those men, who in their whole language have not two words to signify *equity* and *humanity*.†

The

\* *They have now made him their commander in chief in North-America, in the room of Sir Henry Clinton. Misfortunes are necessary in every country to silence cabal and intrigue, and render impartial justice to merit ; but it too often happens, that applications to really deserving men come too late to be of any service.*

† *These Savages being parcelled out into numerous tribes, have consequently manners more or less barbarous ; several of them take the membrane that covers the skull, from the enemies they kill in battle, and carry it off in triumph, with the hair on, and even drink their blood.*

*The Spaniards have been reproached for exercising cruelties upon the inhabitants of the countries they conquered ; but it appears that reproaches of this kind are no less well founded against the English.*

*An Indian speech that was given me by a professor at Williamsburg, a translation of which is subjoined, is a proof of this. It discovers at the same time, the bold and masculine energy with which these savages are taught by nature to express themselves.*

*Speech of the Savage LONAN, in a General Assembly, as it was sent to the Governor of Virginia ; anno 1754.*

“ LONAN will no longer oppose making the proposed peace with the white men—you are sensible that he never knew what fear is—that he never turned his back in the day of battle—no one has more love for the white men than I have. The war we have had with them, has been long, and bloody on both sides—rivers of blood have ran on all parts, and yet no good has resulted therefrom to any—I once more repeat it—let us be at peace with these men ; I will forget our injuries, the interest of my country demands it—I will forget—but difficult indeed is the task—yes—I will forget—that Major Rogers cruelly and inhumanly murdered, in their canoes, my wife, my children, my father, my mother, and all my kindred.—This roused me to deeds of vengeance !—I was cruel in despite of myself—I will die content if my country is once more at peace ; but when Lonan shall be no more, who, alas, will drop a tear to the memory of Lonan !”

The first attempts of Burgoyne before Ticonderoga, were crowned with the most flattering success. This place, built by the French, in 1756, is situated westward, towards the strait that preserves the communication between the Lakes *George*, and *Champlaine*, upon a point of land covered with sharp rocks, and hemmed in by water on three sides. The part adjoining the main land is covered by a deep marsh, and defended by the old French lines: to these the Americans had added several other works, and a group of fortifications, called by them a *block-house*. They also fortified the summit and the foot of a high mountain, on the eastern side, called *Mount Independence*, and with astonishing ardour and industry united both these posts, by a bridge thrown over the strait, supported by twenty-two huge piles, each fifty feet long and twelve thick, fastened together by cramp irons and large chains.

Lake Champlaine was, on the side next the bridge, defended by a boom, composed of beams lashed together, and wound round with chains. By this means a communication was not only kept up between the two posts, but no possibility of access offered on the northern side.

Although Ticonderoga is of itself lofty, it is nevertheless commanded, in eminence, by another mountain called *Sugar Hill*, from its being in the form of a sugar loaf. The Americans had entertained thoughts of fortifying it, but concluded that the works were already too extensive for their means of defence, and expected that its difficulty of access, and the rocky inequality of its surface would hinder the enemy from taking advantage of its situation.

The royal army advanced with great caution along the sides of the lake, having in the center their fleet, which, on its coming up, anchored within cannon shot of the enemy. On the approach of the right wing, the Americans, to the great surprise of the royalists, abandoned their works on the side next Lake *George*, and set fire to them: Major General Philips then took possession of an advantageous post on *Mount Hope*, which, besides that it commanded their lines, cut off their communication with the lake. It is said the Americans shewed but little courage in defending the other posts on this side as well as on the other.

The British army advanced with an equal celerity on the other side of the lake, and in a short time invested all their works. The advantages that *Sugar Hill* presented, soon determined the English to build redoubts there, and the paths they were obliged to climb, upon a rugged and almost perpendicular surface, did not hinder the alert Major General Philips from erecting his works in a very short space of time.

The American Generals now thought proper to hold a council of war, in which was represented, "that they had not above half the necessary number of working hands, that the necessity for labour increased as the hands diminished, and that the place would be inevitably and completely invested in less than twenty-four hours."

hours." It was then unanimously resolved to evacuate the post, which was immediately put in execution.

It has been since asked, with a degree of reproach, "why, if the forces were not sufficient to defend it, did they not withdraw the troops; remove the artillery and stores and demolish the fortifications before the arrival of the enemy? Why did they wait to be surrounded, at an instant when a retreat was apparently more prejudicial than a surrender upon such terms as might have been granted, and which would have been infinitely preferable to the risk they ran of having their fortifications carried by assault?"

Immediately, upon the determination of the council to evacuate the place, the American army embarked their baggage, their artillery, and their provisions in a decked vessel, and more than two hundred batteaus, escorted by five galleys; directing their course towards Skenesborough, while the garrison marched towards Castletown.

The next morning the royalists having discovered the precipitate flight of the Americans, took possession of the bridge and fortifications, and this enormous mass, which had cost more than twenty months labour, was now cut up in less time than it would take to relate it. By five in the morning, the frigates *Royal George*, and *Inflexible* \* had a free passage through, and Burgoyne lost no time in pursuing the enemy by water, whilst the troops marched after them by land. He overtook them, at length, near *Skenesborough falls*, where he seized two of the galleys, and blew up three others. The Americans, being now in a desperate situation, set fire to their batteaus, mills and fortifications, and saved themselves in the woods, unprovided, and destitute of every thing.

Confusion and dismay predominated in like manner among the forces on the left; the soldiers no longer obeyed the commands of their officers, and in this situation Brigadier General Frazer came up with their rear guard, with a body of troops far inferior, and attacked them, expecting every moment to be joined by General Reidfel. The Americans, at first defended themselves bravely, but at the coming up of the last mentioned commander, they fled precipitately, after losing a considerable number of their men, together with Colonel Francis, their leader, and one of their bravest officers. General Saint-Clair, who commanded the van guard, when informed of these disastrous circumstances, took immediately to the woods, in doubt whether to march to the upper parts of Connecticut or towards Fort Edward. Colonel Hill was detached from Skenesborough, with the ninth regiment towards Fort Anne, and on his way, fell in, with a body of American troops, six times as numerous as his own, which he defeated after three hours engaging. The Americans then burnt Fort Anne, and fled to Fort Edward upon Hudson's river.

General

\* This ship was built in twenty eight days and mounted eighteen twelve pounders.

General Saint-Clair arrived at Fort Edward, (where General Schuyler commanded,) with the remains of his army, after a march of seven days, in a most deplorable condition, having suffered every distress that imagination can conceive, from the bad quality of the water, and want of cloaths and provisions: He was here joined by the other fugitives, equally weak, fatigued and discouraged.

Burgoyne, without losing time, set out from Skenesborough, on his march to Fort Edward, but encountered great difficulties and embarrassments, although the distance is not very considerable; for the country is naturally so wild, so desert, so incumbered with marshes, intersected with creeks, and the enemy had so increased these natural obstacles by huge lines of abatis, that it is not easy to conceive how much he had to suffer in surmounting these difficulties. He had to construct near forty bridges or causeways, and one of them, made of trunks of trees, was more than a mile in length. It is true, he might have avoided all this trouble in taking his rout round by Ticonderoga, but he feared a retrograde movement of his army might give the Americans time to recover their courage, and slacken the ardour of his own troops.

It is worth while to observe, that in all this distress, misfortune, and universal consternation, not a single district in America seemed in the least disposed to come in, or make its submission. The danger did not discourage even those States which were most exposed to the depredations of the enemy; under the direction of the Congress they all united with the greatest vigour to repulse them; and General Arnold was dispatched to the Northern army with a train of artillery, furnished him by General Washington on purpose for this expedition. At his arrival, he ordered the troops from Saratoga to a place called *Stillwater*, in order to be in a better situation to check the progress of Colonel Saint Leger, who was advancing toward the Mohawk river. His troops, however, (St. Leger's) suffered great losses from the Indians: the efforts of Burgoyne not being sufficient to restrain their cruelty, friends as well as enemies fell alike victims to their thirst of blood. The murder of Miss *M'Crea*, in particular, struck terror into every heart: She was then in the bloom and innocence of beauty and youth, her father was attached to the royal party, and upon the very day that she fell a sacrifice to the wanton barbarity of the savages, she was to have been married to an English officer.

Scenes so shocking as these, irritated the people almost to distraction, and kindled a spirit of hatred, even in the disaffected, against a government capable of accepting *allies*, more disposed to extirpate than subdue the people, whom they claimed as subjects.

The Americans now began to think it their duty to defend not only the rights of their country, but also those that nature herself had given them. Each citizen became a soldier, and when their regular forces seemed almost annihilated, despair poured forth multitudes, still more formidable, from the woods, the mountains, and the borders of the marshes.

It was now that Burgoyne's army began to experience real difficulties, in the neighbourhood of Fort Edward ;—in proportion as they advanced, obstacles multiplied on every side ; for fifteen days, they were employed in bringing down batteaus and provisions from Fort George to Hudson's river, a distance of more than eighteen miles : this excessive labour was quite unequal to the waste of time and provisions ; they did not receive one third of the horses they expected from Canada, on account of the length of the way, and the great number of water passages ; and for the same reason they could not collect more than fifty pair of oxen ; heavy rains added still more to their difficulties, and in the end, they found it impossible to establish magazines to continue their operations.

Intelligence was at last received, that Colonel Saint Leger had arrived before, and was directing his views against, Fort Stanwix : Burgoyne upon this, concluded, with some reason, that if he could prosecute his march rapidly forward, and advance down the Mohawk river, supposing at the same time Colonel Saint Leger to succeed in his attack on the fort, he should draw the enemy between two fires, or at least have it in his power to force them to change their situation, and retreat to a greater distance, which would consequently open the Mohawk country to him, and afford him the means of executing his intended junction.

However just this plan might be, it could not be carried into execution for want of provisions, to connect so long a chain of posts with Fort George ; and because the enemy had a body of troops at *White-Creek*, sufficient to break it.

He abandoned this project then, and fell upon a scheme of surprising Bennington, where the Americans had great stores of corn and cattle. Bennington lies between two branches of the river *Hoosick*, about twenty miles east of the Hudson, a place of little importance, and incapable by its situation of ever becoming considerable, unless some remarkable changes should take place. This expedition Burgoyne intrusted to Colonel Baum, a German, and gave him five hundred men, and two pieces of artillery for the purpose ; and to be the better enabled to make the best of such advantages as should be gained, he fixed his main camp before Saratoga, and made a bridge of boats over the river, upon which the advanced corps might pass. During these transactions, the corps of Colonel Breyman, consisting of light infantry, was posted at *Battenkill*, with a design, if necessary, to support Colonel Baum. The latter, in his march, fell in with a small provision convoy of the enemy, which he took : But the want of waggons and horses, made his march so long and fatiguing, that the Americans got intelligence of his design, and had time to prepare to receive him. The Colonel, upon his approach to the place, finding that his force was not sufficient to make an attack, with a prospect of success, posted himself in as favourable a situation as possible, and sent off an express to the General. Breyman then had orders to reinforce Colonel Baum, without loss of time : He obeyed, but

his march was long and difficult, meeting with nothing but bad water and bad roads; the want of horses and wheel carriages, added still more to his embarrassments, and a long continuance of heavy rains, rendered his condition almost as wretched as can possibly be conceived. But the American General, Starke, who commanded the Bennington militia, effectually prevented their junction. He marched on the 16th of August to attack Colonel Baum, and the latter was so far from expecting such a visit, that he took him at first for the reinforcement he was waiting for: However, he made a very brave defence, but his little works were soon forced on all sides; the Indians and the English provincial troops, had already ran away into the woods, and there remained only the Germans, who, after they had expended all their powder, charged the enemy sword in hand, but were finally forced to surrender prisoners of war, after seeing their Colonel fall.

A little after this action arrives Colonel Breyman, without knowing any thing of what had passed: Instead of friends, he saw himself suddenly surrounded by American forces; but the fatigued and exhausted state of his troops did not prevent him from making a soldierly defence. He even drove the enemy from two or three heights; but was, however, at last overpowered by numbers; and after firing away all his ammunition, made a retreat with great difficulty, leaving two pieces of artillery in the hands of the enemy. Their loss in these two actions, amounted in killed, wounded and missing to five or six hundred men; and in this stroke, Fortune now, for the first time, since the death of General Montgomery, showed herself favourable to the Americans in their expeditions to the north: The militia at length found they *could* conquer regular forces; an opinion of more consequence at this time than the gaining of a great battle upon other occasions.

While Saint Leger was employed, with various success in besieging Fort Stanwix, General Harkimer came at the head of nine hundred of the militia of the country to relieve and victual the fort: Upon this Saint Leger, fearing an attack in his entrenchments, fixed an ambuscade, composed of regulars and Indians to intercept them. The militia, a thing almost incredible in a country where this kind of warfare is usual, fell blindly into it, lost a considerable number, and could not be rallied but with the greatest difficulty. The Governor of the fort, Colonel Gansevoort, informed, in the mean time, of what had happened, hastened to make a diversion in favour of his friends, penetrated into the English camp, plundered it, carried off a great quantity of such articles as he was in want of, and made some prisoners. §

Colonel Saint Leger, after his success, neglected nothing to engage the besieged to surrender. The Governor, however, continued deaf to his menaces, as well as to his promises and intreaties.

In

§ Note, this sally was made under the immediate direction of Colonel Willer.



In the skirmish with the militia, the Indians did not get the booty they expected; they besides lost several of their warriors, celebrated among them for their bravery, and now learnt with extreme vexation that General Arnold was coming to the relief of the place with a thousand men, and that Burgoyne had met with several checks, if not totally ruined. Their discontent and ill humour was then carried to excess: notwithstanding all that could be said or done to calm, and retain these dastards with the army, they left the camp, after having robbed the officers, pillaged the stores, cut the throats of several of the soldiers and stolen their arms and provisions, which in the end forced Colonel Saint Leger to raise the siege in haste, and even leave behind a part of his baggage. This last piece of news completed the joy and confidence of the Americans, while Gansevoort and Willet, who had defended the place, were ranked, as well as General Starke and Colonel Warner, in the number of the Saviours of their country.

Burgoyne, supplying himself constantly with provisions from Fort George, but with great difficulty, passed Hudson's River about the middle of September, the enemy being at that time in the vicinity of Stillwater. The Ministry and Parliament have examined whether this march was either necessary or seasonable, but it has not appeared that any sufficient arguments have been brought against it: it is evident, that Burgoyne was determined in his measures not only by immediate circumstances, but also by the instructions of his court. He afterwards advanced through bye-roads and routs little frequented, along the river, on the same side with the enemy, and often separated from them only by thin woods. He marched in person at the head of the English line, which formed the right wing. This wing was covered by General Frazer, and Colonel Breyman, with the grenadiers and light infantry, Indian escorts, Provincials and Canadians: the left wing and the artillery, commanded by Majors Philips, and Reidsel, followed the shores of the river.

The Americans now presented themselves in force to attack the flank of the English line. The latter were not a little surprised, when they saw with what boldness the enemy began the attack, and with what vigour and obstinacy they supported it from three in the afternoon till sun-set. General Arnold led on his troops, and courted danger with an ardor and intrepidity, which although natural to his character, could never have been shown to better advantage: the Americans however were constantly reinforced with fresh troops, whilst, on the side of the English, the weight and burden of the action was almost continually sustained by the same persons.

Major-General Philips, upon hearing the first fire, marched with a part of the artillery across a piece of woods, very difficult of access, and his arrival, in a critical minute, for that time saved the army, who remained masters of the field. This victory was honourably gained, but gave them to know, that the Americans

were capable of defending themselves, not only in entrenchments, and behind walls and hedges, but in the open field, uncovered, and for a considerable space of time. The English remained under arms the whole night, and at day-break advanced within cannon shot of the enemy, fortifying their wings and extending their left towards the river; but they found the Americans too much upon their guard to be meddled with.

The fatigues the army had undergone, and the discouraging prospect they had before them, confounded at once all the hopes and expectations with which the Indians, in particular, had flattered themselves; it was now impossible to get any further services from them; they became sullen and intractable, and upon the General finding some fault with their conduct, they abandoned the army and went off in a pet, at a time when it stood most in need of their assistance. This Indian desertion brought on others among the English, as well as the Provincial and Canadian troops.

Burgoyne had still however, some hopes of being succoured by an army from New-York; with much difficulty he received a letter from Sir Henry Clinton in cyphers, informing him that he was about to make a diversion in his favour upon the North river, by attacking Fort Montgomery and several other of the neighbouring fortresses: Burgoyne by way of answer, pressed him for assistance, gave an account of his situation, and informed him that his provisions could not hold out longer than the twelfth of the ensuing month.

The army under the command of General Gates, increasing from day to day, obliged Burgoyne to fortify with the greatest attention, and to add considerably to the number of guards, which necessarily increased the fatigue and weakened the troops: the late successes of the militia had likewise made them more enterprising than before, and those of New-Hampshire and the upper parts of Connecticut, commanded by General Lincoln, recovered Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, made themselves masters of lake George, and thus cut off Burgoyne from all communication with Canada.

In the beginning of October this unfortunate General was obliged to diminish his rations, and then determined, whatever might be the consequence, to force himself a passage through the country. For this purpose he picked out the choicest of his troops, and the bravest and best experienced of his officers: but the Americans perceiving his design, came down by thousands to attack him. It was then that the English began to sink under the numbers of their enemies; they were forced to retire within their lines, into which General Arnold pursued them with his usual impetuosity, and would infallibly have forced them, had he not received a wound.

Colonel Breyman, who commanded a German corps de reserve, was still more unfortunate; his camp was attacked and carried, his

his baggage pillaged, his cannon taken, and he himself perished in the action. This day the English lost a part of their bravest men, and nothing could exceed their misery and distress; they laboured the whole night to change their position, hoping to oblige the enemy to change theirs also. This business was accomplished with incredible silence and activity, and in the morning they offered battle to the Americans, who declined it; considering, with good reason, that it would be better to fatigue and harass a brave and desperate enemy, than to expose themselves to the chance of a decisive action.

The English General was now informed, that the enemy had dispatched forward a considerable body, to surround him entirely. This, he took every measure in his power to prevent, and upon the night of the ninth of October, began to march, leaving his sick and wounded to provide for themselves; but the care General Gates took of these has been since gratefully acknowledged by the English themselves.

A heavy rain, that lasted the whole night, rendered their progress very slow; and at break of day he perceived the Americans posted and fortified on the heights around him. He then took a resolution to march towards Fort Edward, but his road cutters being repulsed, and the opposite shore of the river lined with enemies, he concluded to call a council of war; upon considering the matter, they saw no other probable way of reaching this Fort than by a night march, and the soldiers carrying their provisions on their backs: But while they were preparing to execute this forlorn purpose, they learnt that the enemy had taken sufficient precautions to prevent the execution of their design.

Nothing could have been more wretched—nothing more deplorable than the condition of this army. Worn down by a long series of severe duty, marches and actions; forsaken by the Indians in the needful moment, weakened by desertion, dejected and discouraged by the timidity of the Canadians and provincial troops, their regular corps reduced by repeated losses, to the number of only three thousand five hundred, their bravest officers killed, the rest forced to be continually under arms, harassed day and night, by an enemy that seemed to grow out of the ground on every side, having lost all hope of relief, and but three days provisions left, their last resource was to make the best terms they could with the enemy. The General, willing however, in an affair that regarded the future well-being of every individual in the army, to have their unanimous voice, as far as possible, called a council of war, inviting not only the generals and staff-officers, but all the commanding captains: these universally gave it as their opinion, *that the army could not do otherwise than treat with General Gates*; and the English have since done the latter the justice to declare, that, considering the ground on which he stood, he showed not the least mark of insolence or arrogance.——

The substance of the principal articles was, that the army should march out of their camp with the honours of war, and their artillery, to an appointed place, where they should pile their arms: that a passage should be granted them from Boston to Europe, upon condition of their not serving in America during the present war.——They reckoned their loss from the sixth of July, to the capitulation, inclusive, to amount to near ten thousand men.

The great fault of Burgoyne, and what prepared the way to all his misfortunes, was his march to Fort Edward; if he had returned to Ticonderoga, and proceeded to Fort George, he would doubtless have avoided these disasters, but, as has been observed, he feared that a retrograde movement would slacken the ardour of his troops, and give the Americans time to recover from their surprise. A General is always blameable when he ventures far into unexplored countries; but Burgoyne, who had seen the Americans fly, on all sides, at his approach, notwithstanding their superiority in number, and those vast fortifications which both nature and art had rendered impregnable, could he believe that these very men would afterwards dare to show themselves, surround him on every side, and fight him in the open field?

The shame of re-iterated defeats, the immediate calamities they felt, and greater still to be expected, the dread of Indian cruelty and indiscriminate plunder; all these considerations must have wrought wonderfully on the minds of the Americans to have produced so sudden and universal a change; let it be remembered, however, that the very elements assisted in the reduction of Burgoyne; the heavy rains threw continual obstacles in his way, particularly in the affair of Bennington, where, by delaying the march of Colonel Breyman, General Starke had an opportunity of attacking and defeating Colonel Baum, before the other's arrival; the Indians, likewise, forsook him at the very time when they could be of use to him; his expected reinforcements never joined him; and Clinton, who then commanded at New-York, and might with the greatest ease have sailed in force up the North River, was too slow in making the diversion. All that genius, activity and courage could suggest was put into practice by Burgoyne; his marches were judicious, his positions advantageous, and his skirmishes obstinate: But the Americans, reanimated by hope, and emboldened by despair, became every day more numerous active and warlike.

As to Lord Cornwallis, he had to contend with enemies better disciplined and longer inured to war, but he had the advantage of Burgoyne in long experience in America, in a more exact knowledge of the country, in being better supplied with provisions and ammunition and not having to struggle with such severe weather and impassable tracts of wilderness: He had also the most perfect confidence of his troops and was become so formidable to the enemy, that General Washington was thought to be the only man that could, as such, be placed in competition with him. Burgoyne had constantly to do with enemies who were either strongly entrenched

trenched or infinitely more numerous than his own troops. Cornwallis, on the contrary, at the head of an army of at least eight thousand choice troops, and always superior to his dispersed enemies, yet, strange as it may seem, did not think proper to attack the Marquis de la Fayette, who never had more at any time than two thousand, nor to hinder the landing of three thousand men under the orders of M. de Saint Simon, to prevent them from joining the Marquis. If he had marched down upon them at their first landing he would have found a body of men totally ignorant of the country they were in, their arms and ammunition yet on board the vessels, and not a single intrenchment thrown up: superior to them still, after their junction with the Marquis, and threatened with the approach of the armies of General Washington and Count Rochambeau, ought he not to have hastened, by forced marches, to attack and disperse them, that he might afterwards have it in his power to make head against the others? \*

But if, after the instructions of Clinton, and his promises of speedily relieving him, he nevertheless thought it improper to hazard any attack, how advantageous soever it might promise to be, he ought at least to have done all in his power to retard and prolong the siege; for whatever might have been the relief promised by Clinton, contrary winds might have delayed its arrival, and a few days gained would have been of the greatest importance to him. He likewise knew that Count de Grasse had declared that he could not remain but a short time in the bay; so that, retarding his departure, would have been deranging his plans, and consequently hindering him from serving his country elsewhere: The season being, also, pretty well advanced, the autumnal rains must have made the siege very fatiguing to our troops, and perhaps have occasioned contagious distempers among them, in a country where the air and water are less wholesome than more northward. †

The distance between York and Williamsburg is twelve miles, and this whole interval is covered with very thick woods; it would certainly have been an easy matter then, for Cornwallis to have made lines of *abbatis* throughout this forest, and have stopped up the

\* It was believed, at first, that Cornwallis's army did not consist of more than four or five thousand men: without this presumption it would have been highly imprudent in M. de Saint Simon to have landed his troops, before the arrival of General Washington and Count Rochambeau. But if notwithstanding that, their landing had been attended with ill consequences, he would certainly have been liable to severe reprehension.

† This is the more probable, as the lines being very extensive, in respect to the number of men, the duty was more constant. Some soldiers were eleven nights without lying down in their tents, a greater number seven or eight, and the rest four or five.

the roads from post to post; three thousand slaves at least; which he had taken from the planters, would have rendered this mode of defence still more practicable—all our military connoisseurs have given it as their opinion that a few detachments and some field pieces, might have retarded the combined army at least a month in its approaches to the works at York, and probably would have destroyed us a great number of men. The lands adjoining the town were covered with Indian corn, and by taking it away or burning it, he would have obliged the assailants to get food for their horses at a greater distance, and by that means delayed the transportation of the artillery, which was landed several miles from the camp.

Cornwallis thus shut up in York, with artillery badly enough served, and his works disadvantageously constructed, had it not in his power to fall out upon us without risking too much, while the besiegers had time to prepare to receive him, and even to cut off his retreat: being thus incapacitated from acting offensively, he could no way extricate himself but by some desperate attempt.

If he had known how to profit by circumstances, the relief promised by Clinton might have saved him, or at least made a great diversion in his favour. The English squadron, consisting of twenty-seven or twenty-eight ships of the line, with four thousand land forces on board, appeared before the capes on the 26th of October, that is to say, seven days after the surrender. Count de Grasse's fleet, being thirty-six ships of the line, was then at anchor within the *Horse-Shoe*, a sand bank, over which vessels of war cannot pass, except through a narrow channel on the east side; the wind blowing at that time right in, compleatly prevented the squadron from getting under way, and consequently could not have hindered Clinton from effecting a landing for his troops. I cannot say whether it was a fear of bad weather that inclined the Count to make choice of this place, but his over great precaution was, I am sure, an obstacle to his pursuit of the English, the wind being favourable enough, had the fleet been in any other place.

May we now ask which of the two English Generals has manifested the best conduct? For my part I am of opinion, Burgoyne would have succeeded better in defending York, and that Cornwallis\* could not have done more in the wilderness, adjacent to Saratoga.

I am, &c.

LETTER

\* *And yet Cornwallis has received universal applause in England, while Burgoyne experienced nothing but satire, contempt and invective. Reputations are like fortunes, they may be acquired by the basest means. Cornwallis's reception upon his arrival in England, was undoubtedly favourable beyond his warmest hopes; but the following anecdote will give us some idea what his expectations were, when he left Virginia.*

*Soon after the surrender, as General Washington and Cornwallis were walking together, the General observing his hat under his arm, re-*

LETTER XIII. *Advantages arising to America, from the capture of Lord Cornwallis.—The future importance of this country—Her various local advantages over Europe—Political happiness arising from the abolishment of the feudal system of laws in America—The free and independent situation of the American peasantry—National character of the people in America, not yet arrived to maturity—Their natural ingenuity and inventive turn—The political conduct of the English Ministry, respecting America, previous to the breaking out of the war—Proceedings of the first American Congress—General Gage and the Boston port bill—The American alliance with France—Reflexions arising therefrom—A long peace in America, after the war—Religion will probably be the first cause of dissension in the United States—A unity of faith and worship, most likely to render mankind happy in every part of the world.*

*York, November 15, 1781.*

**T**HIS great and happy event, in which the French have had so considerable a share, will soon give a new turn to American affairs. The southern states so long harrassed and distressed, will now assume new spirit and activity. The power of Congress, heretofore weak and wavering, will be consolidated, and the prejudices against our nation will vanish. To what a pitch of grandeur will not these new states shortly arise!

Extending more than six hundred leagues from north to south, and much more from east to west, situated in temperate and serene climates, where the variety of latitudes, and the natural fertility of the soil, will soon supply them with all those productions, which other nations cannot procure without traversing immense seas and oceans, what advantages will they not enjoy!

This country is intersected and watered in every part, with lakes, rivers, creeks and rivulets. The lakes, and some of the rivers open a communication with very distant regions, a convenience which cannot be enjoyed in other parts of the world to any great perfection, without the previous assistance of art, and the toil and labour of men in digging canals. There are also rich mines concealed in the bowels of the earth, especially that most useful of all metals, iron; and the sea coast, through which so many great rivers

passed his Lordship to be covered—he declined it; upon which his Excellency continued his request, adding at the same time, “your head, my Lord, will be apt to catch cold.”—Sir, replied his Lordship, (at the same time striking his head three times with his hand) as to my head, it is no matter what becomes of it now!

vers discharge their waters, is every where indented with bays, havens, roads, and ports, which abound with fish of the most excellent kinds. The Banks of Newfoundland will always be a nursery for seamen, while the forests and the plains will continue to produce wood, tar and hemp, for the constructing and rigging of ships.

Our European cities and towns, for the most part, afford us to this day striking proofs of the calamities, ignorance, misery and barbarity of our ancestors, in their unpleasant, unhealthy situations, in their walls planted round with battlements, their formidable turrets of defence, their close and compact buildings, almost without air or light, and their crooked, maddy streets, equally incommodious and disgusting; but the American towns are upon a different plan; not walled in, as if mankind were to live in eternal distrust of each other, they are built on agreeable salubrious spots of land, washed by pure and navigable waters, surrounded by fertile fields, laid out in spacious streets crossing each other in direct lines, and ornamented with buildings every where beautiful convenient and regular.

If America, in point of soil, bids fair to exceed Europe, what will she not do in her legislation and her manners?

Our medley of customs at once absurd, unjust and contradictory, the barbarous, complicated systems of feudal laws, ancient legislation and modern manners, will never be united here under one and the same government, will never take up the whole time and abilities of men of genius to unravel their meaning, or require numerous tribunals to discuss them; or become a mere labyrinth wherein the subtil orator may hide himself, or surprise his adversary; and under the sanction of which the all grasping lawyer may rob the widow and the orphan of their rights. \* Here, the criminal in irons will dare to raise his voice, and call his defenders to his aid; and the laws, averse to sanguinary measures, will patiently attend to all he has to say, before it pronounces sentence against him.

Barbarous prejudices will not arm citizen against citizen, friend against friend, expose the oppressed to be crushed by the oppressor, or banish from their country its most useful defenders; separate fathers from their families, wives from their husbands, children from their parents; and produce those shameful absurdities which  
lay

\* *I would not be understood to say, that the civil legislation in the United States of America is actually exempt from all these inconveniencies and abuses: formed upon that of England, at least as defective as ours, and framed in the midst of the troubles of a revolution, they may mend and correct their constitutions, but never while their troubles last, bring them to perfection. It is in the calms of peace that studious men, enlightened by experience, will be enabled to free them from confusion, and of whatever is unsuitable to their climate and customs.*



lay the soldier under the wretched necessity either of violating the laws of humanity, of religion, of his country—or to lose at once the fruit of his services and dangers, and appear no longer among his countrymen except with disgrace and infamy. †      Legions

† *In a dispute between a French and an American officer (the only one that has happened) the Frenchman first drew his sword; the American refused to follow his example and finding his long halbert a more certain weapon of defence, wounded his adversary therewith. In France he would have been driven with disgrace out of the army, but General Washington contented himself with punishing the American, not for having combated with unequal arms, but for raising a disturbance in the army.*

The practice of duelling deprives us of several thousand men yearly; a loss the more considerable, as they are for the most part experienced officers, accustomed to discipline and able to bear fatigue, but whose places are often supplied by raw young fellows, ruined by debauchery, and most of whom sink under the weight of the service. Is it impossible then to destroy this inhuman practice, which, notwithstanding the efforts of several princes, remains to this day? By no means—first of all let the fencing schools be suppressed; in these places, young fellows soon grow idle and corrupt, acquire a wrangling spirit, and a bullying behaviour, which is a plague to society, and most frequently proves fatal to themselves. The Knights of the age of chivalry, whom we are apt to call barbarous and ignorant, were less so in this respect than ourselves. They exercised at arms, but only with a view to encourage an art which strengthened their bodies, and rendered them more active and redoubtable in fight. But of what advantage is the art of fencing among us? what good could an army of fencing masters do in repelling an invasion? If, then, this art avails nothing to the defence of a country, and is dangerous to the citizens, why not suppress it, and prohibit the practice? Except fire arms, the cutlass is the only weapon that the troops make use of in actual service, and why cannot the management of it be learnt in schools, appropriated to the corps in service only, and the carrying of it be forbidden to all other citizens, and even (as is the practice of some nations) to the military themselves, when not upon real duty. Let no officer be expelled from his corps for having refused a challenge, but rather let such a conduct be the means of his advancement, especially if his skill and bravery have been tried on other occasions. The man who is capable of sacrificing vulgar prejudices to the good of his country, certainly merits its thanks; and whoever should reproach such a one, ought to be driven away or punished, be he officer or soldier. Whoever sends a challenge, ought to suffer dishonour and disgrace, and the commanders should be also obliged, under severe penalties, not to suffer duellists in the army, any more than they now do men that refuse to fight. Such officers as have disputes with each other, should be compelled to submit them to the decision of their equals: this would have far more effect upon a giddy young fellow, than being obliged to fight a duel, where

Legions of birds and quadrupedes will not here be allowed to destroy the husbandman's fields with impunity; and he, as well as the rich and great, may spread his nets for fish, in the rivers that wind thro' his meadows.

The indolent, passive character of these people, would, it is true, lead one to suspect that they will never arrive to the power and importance that so many natural advantages seem to promise. But then it must be considered that this national character arises from custom, climate and a manner of living which will one day be greatly changed: a regular, retired manner of life, ignorant of the impulses of ambition, unacquainted with extravagant pleasure, and not exposed to great and sudden changes of fortune, unaccustomed to variety, and less laboriously than agreeably spent, cannot have that activity and energy which pressing necessities and unruly passions excite and keep up. Food, weak and unsubstantial; drink without a mixture of spirit, rather dissolving than digestive; an air impregnated with humid particles, from the evaporation of the forests, must necessarily slacken and relax the nerves, give a slower, but more regular circulation to the blood, and consequently render the feelings less acute, the imagination less lively, and less animated, the humour more cold and dull, but not so inconstant as with us. Yet, when a more numerous population shall have levelled these immense forests, and laid open the soil to the genial influence of the sun, when the air shall have become more free and thin, and new plantations, and an extensive commerce shall have made the use of spirituous liquors more common, when the people shall settle nearer together and have more intercourse than at present; then the passions will awake and be roused to action, and the Americans will show at once what they are to be.

But what a spectacle do these settlements even now already exhibit to our view, considering that they are but of little more than a century standing, and have been constantly under the controul of English policy, always suspicious and tyrannical, which seized the fruits of their industry, and rendered itself the sole possessor of their commerce!

Spacious and level roads already traverse the vastly extended forests of this country; large and costly buildings have been raised, either for the meeting of the representatives of the States, for an asylum to the defenders of their country, in distress, or for the convenience of instructing young citizens in language, arts and science.

These

*he might flatter himself that his skill and dexterity would bring him off conqueror. The French, would not be reputed less brave, for not having private fights among themselves. The Gauls, the Greeks, and the Romans at no time cut each others throats for an offensive word, and yet we cry them up for prodigies of courage.—Such easy and simple methods would infallibly change our manners, and bring about a revolution in morals that would do more honour to the present age, than the most sublime discoveries.*

These last, which are for the most part endowed with considerable possessions and revenues, are also furnished with libraries, and are under the direction of able masters, invited hither from different parts of Europe: ship yards are established in all their ports, and they already rival the best artists of the old world in point of naval architecture; numerous mines have been opened, and they have now several founderies for casting of cannon, which are in no respect inferior to our own; and if the height of the architects skill has not yet covered their waters with those prodigious bridges, which are wont to be extended over the waves, and unite the opposite shores of large rivers, as with us, still industry and perseverance has supplied the want thereof; planks laid upon beams, lashed together with stout rings, and which may be taken apart at the pleasure of the builder are by their buoyancy as solid and useful as our firmest works, designed for the same ends. In other places when a river is too deep for fixing the foundation of a bridge on its bottom, a stout mass of timber work is thrown over in a curve line, supported only at the extremities, the internal strength of the structure upholding it in every other part. Ticonderoga, § the taking of which by the English, covered the

Americans

§ *The Europeans have been greatly mistaken with regard to the motives and behaviour of the American leaders on this celebrated occasion. Their whole force consisted of very little more than 2500 men, while that of the enemy was at least 10,000. The post could not have been evacuated with any honour till the force and numbers of the enemy were ascertained, and this, from a variety of causes, was not done in this instance till they were almost upon the spot. Thus an abandonment of the place became absolutely necessary, and in such circumstances the retreat that was made, under General St. Clair, was certainly in every sense proper and preferable to waiting the event of an assault, in which, from the inequality of numbers, the place would in all probability, have been carried, and not a soldier left to oppose the progress of the enemy southward. The army at Charlestown, in 1780, were nearly in similar circumstances with that at Ticonderoga, in 1777: what blood and devastation would have been saved, had the army, that afterwards were made prisoners in that place, been withdrawn from the garrison for the defence of the country, instead of waiting to be surrounded by the enemy. The world now at length, gives General St. Clair full credit for the generous and disinterested part he acted at Ticonderoga. While he was yet in his intrenchments, he observed to Colonel Varrick, one of his officers, with a magnanimity that cannot be sufficiently admired—"If I evacuate the place, my character will be ruined; if I remain here, the army will be lost; but for the safety of the army I am determined to evacuate it, altho' it will give such an alarm as has not happened in the country since the war commenced."*

TRANSLATOR.

Americans with confusion, still proved to their astonished enemies, to what a pitch this industrious talent could be carried.

Every house and dwelling contains within itself almost all the original and most necessary arts: the hand that traces out the furrow, knows also how to give the shapeless block of wood what form it pleases, how to prepare the hides of cattle for use, and extract spirit from the juice of fruits. The young rural maiden,† whose charming complexion has not been turned tawny by the burning rays of the sun, or withered by blasting winds, upon whom pale misery has never stamped its hateful impressions, knows how to spin wool, cotton, flax, and afterwards weave them into cloth. Iron conductors are seen every where upon the buildings, which while they preserve the inhabitants from the fatal effects of lightning, immortalize the memory of Franklin, that venerable sage, who is the admiration of the Parisians; and show at the same time how much they are disposed to profit by his inventions.

When the illegal, oppressive acts were framed, and sent over to destroy their privileges, with what prudence, resolution and courage did they not unite to defend them!—and here we ought to pause, and fix our attention, to form a proper judgment of the Americans. Men, scattered through extensive countries, different in climate, and clashing in their interests and modes of worship, to the wonder of the whole world, formed associations, which coincided as exactly in their decisions, as if the whole matter had been preconcerted. Great-Britain vainly flattered herself, that by shutting up the port of Boston, she had effectually intimidated these provinces, and raised ruinous dissensions among them; yet, after this arbitrary act, their complaints were but the more urgent, and the common danger did but strengthen their union the more: the maritime towns in the neighbourhood of Boston, instead of being dazzled with the immense advantages which were promised them, viewed the measure with indignation and horror. The town of Salem, to which the privileges of the Bostonians were now transferred, wrote thus to the Governor of the province:

“ We are deeply affected at the public calamities; and the  
 “ miseries of our brethren, in the capital of the province give us  
 “ the greatest concern; we will continue to hope however that your  
 “ excellency will do your endeavour to lighten the accumulated  
 “ mischiefs that have fallen upon that unhappy people. Some  
 “ may imagine that the shutting up the harbour of Boston will turn  
 “ the whole commerce of that place into our channel, and be  
 “ greatly to our profit; but Nature, when she formed our port,  
 “ refused it equal advantages, and has not afforded us those con-  
 “ veniencies that would enable us to become rivals. Besides, we  
 “ have

† It is evident that the author in this place, as well as in many others, is drawing a parallel between the condition of the American peasantry, and those of France, and several other countries of Europe.

TRANSLATOR.

“ have not renounced every idea of justice and all the sentiments of humanity, in entertaining the base thought of growing rich and making fortunes out of the ruins of our neighbours: &c.

Virginia resolved, “ That an attack made upon one colony, to oblige it to submit to arbitrary taxation, was equally injurious to all the rest, and threatened them with the total loss of their privileges.” The decisions of Rhode-Island, where the weight of arbitrary power was most felt, were not less bold; but those of Maryland, a province in the hands of powerful proprietors, surpassed them still. All the rest of the continent manifested the same firmness, and established every where committees of correspondence with the general Congress.

And thus this prohibitory bill, that was published and lavishly disseminated through the country, far from spreading a universal consternation, had only, says the English historian, the effect which the poets attribute to the torches of the Furies, that of burning and consuming in every place where they happened to pass.

New acts, relative to the lodging of the troops in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, completed the general indignation: they now thought of nothing but shutting up the ports, making contributions to succour their suffering brethren in Boston, and holding a general Congress. In Boston, the committee of correspondence passed an act, in which they obliged themselves, in the most solemn manner, by taking God to witness, to abstain from all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, until the repeal of the prohibitory port act, and whatever else militated against their privileges; not to consume or purchase any articles imported since the last of August,—not to trade with those who did import,—to renounce all connexion with such as should refuse to subscribe to this agreement, and publish their names, to be held in everlasting disgrace.

The several provinces strove who should be foremost in entering into this league. In vain did General Gage, Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, declare it, by his proclamation, illegal, destructive, contrary to the fealty they owed the king, tending to destroy the legal authority of the parliament of England, and injurious to the public peace and security; in vain did he employ threats, and order the judges to seize upon those who should subscribe it, countenance it, or have any share in publishing it.

Virginia, in addition to her more early determinations, now resolved, that she would import no more slaves from Africa, or the West-Indies; and no British manufactures, after the first of November, if their grievances were not redressed by the 15th of August, 1775; that after this period, she would not export tobacco or any other merchandize to Great Britain, and that to supply her own necessities, she would cultivate those productions most necessary, and raise and multiply herds of cattle. Maryland, and the two Carolinas, took the same measures; and at Newport, this sentence was every where stuck up—*Unite or die*,

The people of the town of Marblehead, whose harbour was best situated to profit by the shutting up of Boston, generously offered to the Bostonians their town, their port, and supplies of provisions; proposed to be present at the loading and unloading of their effects, and to transact all their business for them, without expecting a farthing of reward.

Their charters gave the Americans a right to choose their own representatives. But General Gage, in violation thereof, received from the court of London, a list of thirty-nine persons appointed to sit in council; thirty-four of whom took their seats. But the people immediately declared them enemies to their country, threatened to treat them as such, and pronounced them incapable of holding their places.

The lawyers and juries of the province, at the opening of the courts, refused to take the usual oath, or to have any connexion with them, while the registers of the courts asked pardon of their country, in the public papers, for having issued warrants for summoning the jurors to attend, with promises not to commit the same fault again; declaring, at the same time, that they would never forgive themselves for it, altho' their countrymen should: Entrance into the courts of justice was refused the judges; they were surrounded by the populace, wherever they went, were pursued into their very houses, and forced at last to conceal themselves, not only from the public, but from each other.

The old constitution being thus annulled by act of parliament, the people at the same time rejecting the new one, there was no longer law nor government in the province of Massachusetts-Bay: However, even in this state of anarchy, they committed no acts of excess to be reproached with; such an influence had the old laws upon their minds, at the moment they were to be annihilated!

At length, the general Congress opened at Philadelphia, on the fifth of September, 1774, and published in the most open and solemn manner, the sentiments, the views and the resources of the confederated provinces. The instructions given them by their constituents, bore a striking likeness to their character, and the different modes of thinking among them; but were perfectly consonant in the most material points, and tended to the same purpose.

In their address to General Gage they complain of the oppressive acts of parliament, of his rigorous mode of executing them, of the fortifications raised at Boston, the plundered property of individuals, the disorderly conduct of his troops, and the cutting off the intercourse between the town and country.

They published at the same time, a declaration of the immutable natural rights of the provinces, the principles of the English constitution, and their different charters. "No one, say they, can dispose of our lives, our liberties and our property without our consent; the colonies have yielded up these unalienable rights to no power whatever; our ancestors, from the time of their emigration, have enjoyed the privileges of English born subjects; by  
their

their emigrating to America they, by no means, gave up or lost these rights ; and, considered as such subjects, they cannot but have a share in the legislative council, and since they are not admitted to, and cannot be represented in, the parliament of England, their legislative power must exist in their provincial assemblies ; they cannot therefore be taxed arbitrarily, or without their own consent, and if they enjoy equal privileges with the mother country, they have also the same right to be tried by their peers : besides, all these privileges have been confirmed by royal charters, and recognized by acts of parliament."——They then declare, unanimously that " if these grievances are not redressed, they will import no more commodities from Great Britain ;" and afterward enter into some discussions relative to the conduct of the merchants, the encouragement of manufactures, and the consumption of commodities.

They likewise addressed a petition to his majesty, a memorial to the people of Great Britain, an address to the colonies in general, and another to Canada.

In the petition to his majesty, they observe, that an army is kept up in the colonies in time of peace, without their consent, that a naval force was employed to countenance unjust impositions upon trade ; that the authority of commander in chief, and Brigadier General, was become absolute in every government in America ; that the commanding *General* was in time of peace, nominated *Governor* of a colony ; and that the number of expensive, oppressive officers was unnecessarily and prodigiously increased ; that the judges were become wholly dependant upon the crown for their salaries, and the duration of their commissions, that the agents of the people were discountenanced, and instructions given to prevent the payment of their salaries, &c. In short they omitted nothing that could display their attachment and submission to their sovereign, or their love and veneration for their mother country.—They next tell him, " We have inherited from our ancestors that passionate love of liberty, which placed your illustrious family on the throne." They then go on to beseech him by all that is most sacred, by the interests of his kingdom, by his own, by the security and prosperity of the laws, by the happiness of his subjects, whose father he is, not to suffer such intimate bonds of affection to be broken asunder in expectation of certain events, which, altho' they might possibly turn out at last to his wish, would never compensate for the inevitable losses that would attend them.

In the memorial addressed to the people of Britain, they bring into view the rights they ought to enjoy as free men, citizens and colonists, the small regard they entertain for the present English ministry, the attachment they had always shown for their mother country, the numerous services they had rendered her the last war, and the taxes with which they were burdened upon her account, and which were foolishly squandered upon court favourites. They prove undeniably that success against them would be as dangerous

dangerous to the liberties of Great-Britain as to those of America. "America once subjected, say they, would herself become the instrument of subjecting you."

They lastly build their hopes of a re-establishment of peace and harmony, friendship and brotherly affection among all his majesty's subjects, upon the greatness and justice of the British nation, by choosing a wise, independent parliament, animated with a love of the public good, and a desire to defend their violated rights against a wicked and ill designing ministry.

In their address to the Canadians, they discover the greatest caution and discretion, and make use of such arguments as are most conformable to the genius and interests of that people. They demonstrate from reason, from facts, from the testimony of the most celebrated writers, that in becoming English subjects, they participate in all their prerogatives; they prove that the Quebec act, deprived them of all these; that they had no longer a political existence; that their property, and even their persons were become subjected to the will and the caprice of a tyrannical minister.

They shew them that, forming a small people in comparison of their numerous and powerful neighbours, it is their interest and happiness to have the united colonies for their steady friends, since nature had joined their respective countries together by an indissoluble connexion, and separated them alike from their tyrannical oppressors by extensive tracts of ocean. "Difference of religion," observe they, cannot be an obstacle to our union; such difference exists in the *Swiss Cantons*, and yet they are not the less united."—They go on to assure them, that it is the wish of the colonies to consider them as allies; and that such an alliance has been unanimously assented to in their assemblies; that a violation of *their* rights shall be looked upon as an insult offered to their own, and that they now invited them to accede to a confederacy, the object of which was the security of the natural and civil privileges of the members of the community.

This invitation of the general Congress, and the addresses, containing quite a new political system, were revered almost as much as the Bible among the people, who adhered strictly to the opinions therein contained, in every particular: they flattered themselves that such petitions and addresses as these could not fail of bringing about some favourable changes in England; but when they found that they had no other effect, and were answered no other way, than by an act prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores from Great Britain to New-England, then it was that pacific measures were totally given up;—bodies of militia were immediately formed, regulations for discipline were made, and means taken to provide arms and ammunition. They encouraged the erecting of powder-mills, manufactures of salt-petre and small arms were also set on foot. Some of the provinces went so far, as to seize upon the ammunition and arms in the public stores; and thus it turned out that the acts of parliament, the severity of which



was meant to reduce the colonies to tranquillity, only served to increase the flames of animosity and discord.

All hopes of reconciliation being now at an end, several trifling acts of hostility foreboded more considerable ones to be near at hand.

England must have seen with astonishment, the colonies discussing their rights with so much boldness and truth, taking measures so wisely, and discovering such undaunted resolution; but what must have been her fears, when after her formidable armaments had arrived to subdue them, she saw them dare to advance, and dispute every inch of ground with these numerous veteran forces?

Men who had never learnt to obey, always accustomed to the peace and quiet of a rural life, bred up in abundance, of a slow and peaceable disposition, whose breasts the very idea of human blood chilled with horror; could she have conceived that such as these were capable of abandoning their wonted dwellings, submitting to severe subordination, despising hunger, the inclemency of the weather, supporting long and painful marches, giving and receiving death with intrepidity, and all against a nation so terrible to them by her ancient fame and late successes? Could she have believed that they would attempt any thing against her, when, destitute of experienced commanders, and unprovided with arms or ammunition, they found themselves obliged to oppose a warlike enemy, long practised in battles, and abundantly supplied with every thing that could ensure success?—England, no doubt, actuated by an ambitious policy, was thoroughly persuaded at first that a small number of her troops would suffice to fight and subdue the Americans: and if these troops, with the immense hosts that succeeded them, failed in their endeavours and were conquered, I will be bold to say it is a phenomenon in the political world that no empire or kingdom has seen the like of in past ages, and perhaps nothing like it will ever happen again. \*

We in France, were not at all surprized to see the new raised American legions so often flying before the enemy, dispersing themselves in the woods, or vanishing at the approach of the foe; but we were thunderstruck when we beheld them re-uniting, showing themselves once more in force, and always supporting hunger, wounds,

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\* History, it is true, furnishes us with several examples of provinces shaking off the yoke of a great empire, and of a comparatively inconsiderable number of men gaining victories over large armies; but such revolutions were brought about, and such victories gained by warlike nations, in those times when valour stood in the place of numbers and skill. We have never, till now, read of men, harassed with internal factions, unprovided with the means, and ignorant of the science of war, gaining the day over a brave and enlightened nation, as fertile in resources, and of as enterprizing a genius as any in the world.

wounds, and other evils incident to war, with patience and courage. The more the haughty English had studied and observed the genius, the inclinations and the resources of their colonists, the more they had to encourage themselves to rely upon the success of their arms. Yet never were the plans of a nation more completely frustrated. With regard to America, their wisest men reasoned like children: the object was too great for their comprehension, and as they had hitherto only viewed the Americans in the calms of rural and commercial life, they forgot, or did not know, or would not recollect, that native *cowardice* itself, for with *that* they falsely upbraided them, can be roused into heroism at the prospect of approaching ruin—and thus their folly and ambition has transferred a glorious sovereignty to the western world, which will we hope contribute largely in its effects to the happiness and well being of mankind in general, but philosophy lets us see, that it will take several ages to complete the great revolution which has been begun in our day.

You have hitherto seen the Americans acting rather from an impulse of cool reason than sentiment, better pleased with reflecting than thinking, and taken up with useful rather than agreeable things; and for this reason, legislation, politics, natural and mechanical philosophy may make considerable progress, among them, while the fine arts remain unknown, and while even poetry, which in all other nations has preceded the sciences, forbears to raise her lofty and animated strains.

Their towns, their villages, their places of abode may afford ease, health and regularity, but will present nothing that interests and refreshes the imagination; here are no trees planted through the country in straight lines, or bent into bowers to refresh the traveller with their shade: here are no gardens contrived with ingenious arrangements, where a pleasant symmetry and a happy mixture of flowers inebriate the senses, and enchant the soul; neither have they any theatrical shows or dances, or those public exhibitions which might give us an idea of their felicity and cheerful disposition—and yet how is it that patriotism could unite such men, and make them capable of such surprising efforts? It was undoubtedly owing, among other things, to the impost upon tea, which by depriving them in an instant of that article, severely distressed every individual; it may also be attributed in part to the intolerant spirit of Presbyterianism, which has for so long a time been sowing the seeds of discord between them and the mother country; and to the too limited state of their commerce, which with the productions of one of the richest soils in the world, has scarcely yet supplied them with what we would call the most common necessities of life; likewise to their newspapers, which circulating through all parts, spread alarms every where, and presented the most dismal prospects to their view: but this critical moment, as I have already remarked, was not attended with acts of violence and cruelty; it was, on the contrary, comparatively, a  
season

season of calmness and reflexion.———This revolution, the immediate period of which is advancing with hasty strides, deprives our enemies of at least three millions of subjects, and a commerce that was daily adding to their strength and importance; but ours will become more open, liberal, and extensive than ever, and we may even build ships in America at a much cheaper rate than we have hitherto purchased them in the north of Europe, where they are also more difficult to be procured. We shall get our tobacco at an easy barter, and not throw annually an immense balance of ready money into the hands of a rival nation, to purchase it; and our islands will always have a demand for the American lumber to contain their rum, molasses and other productions.

It has often been said, that we of France ought to be upon our guard, least at the first appearance of peace the national prejudices of the Americans should incline them to renew their old connexions with the mother country, forget our services, and break the alliance.—But we have little reason to apprehend this, when we consider that the English have been too long shedding blood in these countries, and too long plundering the inhabitants, for them to think of regaining their real friendship very easily. The Englishman, who will long consider the American in the light of a slave escaped from the fangs of his nation, will consequently for some time affect an air of superiority, even after a peace; and contempt, which is more difficult to be got over by a generous spirit than open hatred, will not easily be forgiven by the much injured American.

The Congress, whose resolves have always been dictated by wisdom and equity, and whose decisions have never been blamed by any, will not, surely, tarnish their honour and glory by a want of fidelity to their first ally; they will not erect a monument to infamy, upon which the whole world, and all future ages would read——*France first acknowledged the Independence of America, and made the first treaty of alliance with her, supplied her with ammunition, assisted her with her treasures, and defended her with her fleets and armies: America ungratefully violated her oaths, and burst asunder the ties of friendship, as soon as she could do it without danger to herself.*

Altho' she should be capable, during the present war, of abstracting her quarrel from ours, and making a peace before us, still what would be the result? her power would no longer be incorporated with that of Great Britain, and so our great object would be nevertheless accomplished. Peace in America would likewise save us the keeping on foot an expensive army in this country, the loan of immense sums, and supplying them with large quantities of warlike stores for their own troops.

If we must extend our views into futurity, it is more rational to apprehend that the vast consumption of rum, sugar and coffee among the Americans, will incline them at one time or another to  
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make attempts upon our islands that they may have such articles at a cheaper rate; but can the produce of these, how immense soever you may suppose it, be once put in competition with the lives of those men, which these destructive climates deprive us of every year, and would deprive them of in like manner; or with that corruption of morals which is constantly ebbing back from thence into Europe?

The prosperity of states and empires depends only upon manners and population, and to these every thing else must be sacrificed.—O Americans, what calamities will attend you if the allurements of such a conquest shall one day seduce you to unite with Britain, and arm against us: the vice and wickedness which would flow from thence into the bosom of your country, and which would most fatally suspend the progress of your population, would also avenge us amply for your bold attempts.—But I will not, I cannot indulge the idea.—Occupied wholly in the rural employments of multiplying your flocks, extending the bounds of your farms, and improving the wild face of your native region, you will not go armed with fire and sword to ravage and conquer regions that rise in the midst of the seas, beneath the sickly fervours of a torrid sky.—Those happy plains which you inhabit, and which surround you on every side, extend even beyond your fondest wishes, and ask not a waste of blood, but the hand of industry, to open and disclose their inexhaustible treasures. The nature of the climate may perhaps refuse those productions which European luxury has taught you to esteem the real necessities of life, but your woods, your grains, your fisheries, and your numerous flocks will always be sufficient to procure you these.

Their manners and climate will not only for a long time incline the Americans to peace, but their political situation will probably still increase this rational propensity; they are not surrounded by restless, ambitious nations, who will oblige them to be incessantly armed to guard against their designs; altho' consisting of distinct bodies, they will never be exposed to those frequent altercations among themselves which vex the republics of Europe; their respective rights are too clearly established, too generally received, and too intimately connected not to tend constantly to the destruction of the oppressor.

*Necessity, fear, and ignorance* have given birth to many warlike nations, and Europe would never have been engaged so constantly in wars, had she not been originally peopled by barbarians, fugitives, foreigners, and such as possessed different manners, and were violently opposed to each other, both by prejudice and interest; and if she is still in this unhappy situation, it is only the consequence of those miserable ages of darkness and ignorance. The immense variety of different forms of worship will probably operate as the first cause of future dissensions in America; altho' it is to this very circumstance they owe their rapid increase of power, and which will still contribute to their aggrandisement: but to suppose

suppose that toleration can be prejudicial to the prosperity of states, is, whatever you may think of it, very far from the received opinion of our time.

As long as men live at a distance from each other, toleration cannot be attended with any ill consequences, because in such a detached state, they are less liable to clash in their opinions, and consequently less subject to divisions. But when a country becomes better peopled, when families settle nearer together, and the communication among them is enlarged, the clash of opinions becomes more frequent, violent and dangerous; and then is the time for religious factions to spring up. Two flourishing states, England and Holland, subsist, nevertheless, to this day, although they tolerate a multitude of sects. The first, wholly taken up in commercial speculations, permits all its members to remain in ignorance and indifference, except in what relates to gain. On the other hand, the necessity of an intercourse with all nations, renders the Hollander inattentive to the disputes of his sectaries, especially when he considers, that the power of his country, at best precarious, would soon crumble to pieces without their support. The same causes operate upon the English nation, but not so powerfully, because they are not so generally commercial; and because the people, being of a less laborious turn, and less generally speculative than the Dutch, possess in a greater degree the powers of reasoning and reflecting, and are more taken up with their doctrinal opinions: so that all the sects in England are so many rivals and enemies to each other, and their churches perpetually resound with the most illiberal and outrageous dissertations and discourses. This hatred of each other, would often be attended with fatal effects, were it not for the venerable majesty of the Catholic faith, which is a perpetual terror to their imaginations, and against which, as a common enemy, they all unite, as well as against the menacing power of France, which has almost always kept them and their nation sufficiently employed.

But America, who will be always more at peace abroad, and will never be indebted for her greatness and power to external and momentary causes, and who will one day include, in her various fertile countries, vast numbers of rich, independent, reasoning, cavilling citizens, will have more to fear from the difference of religious opinions. Even now, or very lately, the writings and sermons of their ministers, were as much calculated to attack and ridicule their rivals, as to edify their hearers; and Philadelphia, the center of tolerancy, has seen its sectaries supporting their religious privileges by blows and violence. Different times and circumstances may render such feuds of the utmost ill consequence.

The more the various religions of mankind are enlightened, of a more intolerant spirit they commonly are. *Paganism*, without any coherency or fixed principles, admitted and tolerated every mode of worship; *Judaism*, more rational and better connected, rejected all; *Mahometism* would never have been known in the world

world, or grown to what it is, had not its *author* expressly forbid toleration; and the *christian world* has always discountenanced it, except only such sects as were unsettled, and wavering in their doctrinal opinions. Philosophy, whose business it is to unite men, and moderate their passions, has certainly inclined them in time past to civil toleration, but aspiring to examine into, and judge of every thing, it at first necessarily occasioned speculative, and afterwards political, intolerance; because the laws cannot be long indifferent in those matters, in which the passions of men are particularly interested.

The happiest government, and which promises the most lasting prosperity, is that which connects all the members of a society in the same faith, and the same form of worship. True policy ought, then, constantly to endeavour to recall mankind to a unity of faith; but a desire of attracting foreigners, and the speedy peopling of a country, has tempted several states to transgress this principle, by opening an asylum to all religions without exception. Now, if it can be demonstrated, that a well circumstanced nation; where they all profess one faith, doubles its number of inhabitants every twenty years, would it not be more honourable to live in religious harmony, with such a degree of population, than to be forever quarrelling about creeds and tenets, and torn by religious divisions? This would be serving the present age and posterity both at once.

People, whom edicts of toleration invite into a country, thereby undoubtedly acquire those rights and privileges, which the legislative authority cannot infringe without injustice. Louis the fourteenth, by revoking the edict of Nantes, destroyed at once in his kingdom, the principle of intestine divisions, and this perhaps (as some have said) might have been good policy, but not the most just; because contracts made with Heretics, are not at all the less sacred for that.

The ruler of a country ought to consider himself as the father of his subjects also; out of a principle of tenderness, he should constantly aim to strengthen the bands which connect his numerous family; and can there be a more powerful one than a religion which inspires the same sentiments, prescribes the same duties, and promises the same rewards?—How many millions live and die enemies to each other, merely on account of diversity of opinion in religious matters! but the man who feels the influence of true virtue and catholicism, who keeps eternity constantly in view, and pants for a more intimate union with the pure spirit of the Divinity, perceives his affections expanding, and his heart glowing with rapture, when he can entertain rational hopes of enjoying the future friendship of his fellow men on the other side of the grave, in the regions beyond this transitory state of being.

One of the most affecting scenes, and which will do the most honour to the world, will be when all nations shall unite in erecting the same temples for the service of the Deity, and tuning the  
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same anthems to his praise; and philosophy, which pretends to render mankind happier and better, ought to direct all her views and efforts to this great end: But can she flatter herself with paving the way to such a revolution in sentiment, while she employs herself solely to overturn and destroy all religions whatever?—Before she enterprized so boldly, she should have offered the world a system of faith built upon better foundations, comprizing a greater number of moral truths; and which would have pointed out more distinctly the extent and limits of human reason, than that already received; that should have more inclined the human race to the love of virtue and the dread of vice; which would have been better suited to all times and all places, to all conditions, and all tempers.

By acting in a different manner, she resembles a law giver, who disliking the laws of the nation over which he presides, should abolish them without offering another, and a better system of legislation in their stead; or a physician, who should forbid his patients the use of food, which perhaps might not be altogether salutary, without once intimating what should be substituted of a less noxious quality.

Philosophy should confine her endeavours to the study and examination of the pretences that every religion makes to be thought the true one, to mark what they have most perfect or most defective in their usages and forms, their discipline and their doctrines; to keep aloof from those rash disputes and controversies, which render men neither better nor wiser, and to shew the world, that mild persuasion and good example, will reclaim mankind much sooner to the side of truth and virtue, than an imperious, insolent mode of conviction, which can only irritate.

Perhaps this destructive and ambitious philosophy of our day will be succeeded some time or another by one of a more moderate and conciliating temper. At this moment new empires are bursting into existence, and mankind will unavoidably begin to perceive the necessity of exercising their *reason* to a better purpose than heretofore; more connected by commerce, they will receive and communicate knowledge with greater facility than ever; the genius and talents of one individual man, and the spirit of party divisions will no longer have the same influence as formerly; the shameful errors of fanatics, and the contracted notions of bigots and devotees will now vanish, and though they should revive under a thousand different forms, this new and rational philosophy will, notwithstanding, at last recall all the nations of the world to a unity of sentiment and worship: perhaps the hope of such an event may be vain, but the idea is certainly flattering and comfortable to the human mind.

I am, &c.

T H E E N D.

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# A P P E N D I X.

## CONTAINING

- I. *General Washington's Letter to Count de Grasse.*
  - II. *Lord Cornwallis's Letter to Sir Henry Clinton.*
  - III. *General Washington's Farewell Letter, to each of the Governors, of the Thirteen United States of America, containing his Monitions, and Opinion, concerning good and effectual Government.———Being his Excellency's Legacy, to his Countrymen.*
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### I. *Copy of a Letter from General Washington to Count de Grasse.*

*Williamsburg, September 26, 1781.*

S I R,

I AM unable to describe to your Excellency, the painful anxiety under which I have laboured, since the reception of the letter you did me the honour to write me of the 23d instant. The motions of the naval force under your command, which your Excellency says may possibly happen, since the information communicated to you by the Baron de Clozen, obliged me to point out the consequences that may follow; and warmly to urge a perseverance in the plan agreed upon between us. Permit me, in the first place, to repeat to your Excellency, that the attempt upon York, under the protection of your shipping, is as certain of success as a superior force and a superiority of measures can render any military operation; that the duration of the siege may be exactly ascertained; and that the capture of the British army is a matter so important in itself, and in its consequences, that it must greatly tend to bring an end to the war, and put our allied arms in certain possession of the most inestimable advantages.



If your Excellency quits the Bay, an access is open to relieve York, of which the enemy will instantly avail themselves. The consequences of this will be not only the disgrace of abandoning a design on which are founded the fairest hopes of the allied forces, after a prodigious expence, fatigue and exertions; but the probable disbanding of the whole army; for the present seat of war being such, as absolutely precludes the use of waggons, from the great number of large rivers which intersect the country, there will be a total want of provisions, unless this inconvenience is remedied by water carriage. This province has been so exhausted by the ravages of the enemy, and by the support already given to our forces, that subsistence must be drawn from a distance, and that can be done only by a fleet superior in the Bay.

I earnestly beg your Excellency would consider, that if, by moving your fleet from the situation agreed on, we lose the present opportunity, we shall never hereafter have it in our power to strike so decisive a stroke, that the British will labour without intermission to fortify a place so useful to their shipping; and that then the period of an honourable peace will be farther distant than ever.

The confidence I have in your Excellency's manly spirit and naval talents leaves me no doubt that the consideration of the consequences that must follow your departure from the Bay will determine you to use all possible means for the good of the common cause. From the assurances of the most expert sailors, I am persuaded that your Excellency may take such a position in the Bay, as to leave nothing to be apprehended from an attempt of the English fleet; that this position will at the same time facilitate the operations of the siege, secure the transportation of our provisions by water, and accelerate our approaches by landing our heavy artillery and warlike necessaries in York River almost close to our trenches.

The force said to have arrived under Admiral Digby, as the news comes from the British themselves, may not only be exaggerated, but perhaps absolutely false; but supposing it to be true, their whole force united cannot be such as to give them any hopes of success in the attacking your fleet. If the position for your ships to lie at an anchor, which we agreed upon, has since appeared impracticable, there is still another measure may be adopted; which, though much inferior as to the security and facility it will give to our land operations, may still be of advantage to our affairs. The measure, I mean, is to cruise off the Bay, so as to keep the Capes always in sight, and to prevent any English vessels getting in.

Whatever plan you may adopt, I am to press your Excellency to persevere in the scheme so happily concerted between us; but if you should find insurmountable obstacles in the way, let me ultimately beg of you not to relinquish the last mentioned alternative of preventing all vessels from the enemy entering the Bay of Chesapeake.

“ The British Admiral may manœuvre his fleet, and endeavour to draw you from the main object we have in view; but I can never believe, that he will seriously wish to bring on a general action with a fleet, whose force, I will answer it, is superior to the most exaggerated accounts we have of theirs. Passed experience has taught them not to hazard themselves with equal numbers; and has drawn from them, though unwillingly, the most respectful opinions of their enemy.

Permit me to add, that the absence of your fleet from the Bay, may frustrate our design upon the garrison at York. For in the present situation of matters, Lord Cornwallis might evacuate the place with the loss of his artillery, baggage, and a few men, sacrifices; which would be highly justifiable from the desire of saving the body of the army.

The Marquis de la Fayette, who does me the honor to carry this letter to your Excellency, will explain to you better than any other person, or than I can do by letter, many particulars of our present position. Your Excellency is acquainted with his candour and talents, which entitles him to your confidence. I have ordered him not to pass the Cape for fear of accident, in case you should be at sea. If this be so, he will inclose this dispatch in a letter from himself.

*I have the honour to be, &c.*

G. WASHINGTON.

II. *Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, to Sir Henry Clinton.*

*York-Town, in Virginia, October 20, 1781.*

SIR,

I HAVE the mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the troops under my command, by Capitulation, on the 19th instant, as prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France.

I never saw this post in a very favourable light; but when I found I was to be attacked in it in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence; for I would either have endeavoured to escape to New-York, by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of General Washington's troops at Williamsburg, or I would, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of troops under my command: but being assured by your Excellency's letter, that every possible means would be tried by the navy and army to relieve us, I could not think

think myself at liberty to venture on either of those desperate attempts: therefore after remaining two days in a strong position in front of this place, in hopes of being attacked, upon observing that the enemy were taking measures which could not fail of turning my left flank in a short time; and receiving, on the second evening, your letter of the 24th of September, informing me, that the relief would sail about the 5th of October, I withdrew within the works on the night of the 29th of September, hoping, by the labour and firmness of the soldiers, to protract the defence until you could arrive.

Every thing was to be expected from the spirit of the troops, but every disadvantage attended their labour, as the works were to be continued under the enemy's fire, and our stock of intrenching tools, which did not much exceed 400 when we began to work in the latter end of August, was now much diminished.

The enemy broke ground on the night of the 30th and constructed, on that night and the two following days and nights, two redoubts, which, with some works that had belonged to our outward position, occupied a gorge between two creeks or ravines, which come from the river on each side of the town. On the night of the 6th of October, they made their first parallel, extending from its right on the river to a deep ravine on the left, nearly opposite to the centre of this place, and embracing our whole left, at the distance of six hundred yards. Having perfected this parallel, their batteries opened on the evening of the 9th against our left; and other batteries fired at the same time against a redoubt advanced over the creek upon our right and defended by about 120 men of the 23d regiment and marines, who maintained that post with uncommon gallantry. The fire continued incessant from heavy cannon, and from mortars and howitzers throwing shells from six to sixteen inches, until all our guns on the left were silenced, our works much damaged, and our loss of men considerable. On the night of the 11th they began their second parallel, about three hundred yards nearer to us. The troops being much weakened by sickness, as well as by the fire of the besiegers, and observing that the enemy had not only secured their flank, but proceeded in every respect with the utmost regularity and caution, I could not venture so large forties as to hope from them any considerable effect; but otherwise I did every thing in my power to interrupt this work, by opening new embrasures for guns, and keeping up a constant fire with all the howitzers and small mortars that we could man. On the evening of the 14th they assaulted and carried two redoubts that had been advanced about three hundred yards, for the purpose of delaying their approaches, and covering our left flank, and during the night included them in their second parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmost exertion. Being perfectly sensible that our works could not stand many hours after the opening of the batteries of that parallel, we not only continued a constant fire with all our mortars, and every gun that could be brought

brought to bear upon it; but, a little before day-break, on the morning of the 16th, I ordered a sortie of about three hundred and fifty men, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in the greatest forwardness, and to spike the guns. A detachment of guards, with the 80th company of grenadiers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lake attacked the one; and one of light infantry, under the command of Major Armstrong, attacked the other; and both succeeded, by forcing the redoubts that covered them, spiking eleven guns, and killing or wounding about one hundred of the French troops who had the guard of that part of the trenches, and with little loss on our side. This action, though extremely honourable to the officers and soldiers who executed it, proved of little public advantage; for the cannon having been spiked in a hurry, were soon rendered fit for service again, and before dark the whole parallel and batteries appeared to be nearly complete. At this time we knew that there was no part of the whole front attacked, in which we could shew a single gun, and our shells were nearly expended. I had therefore only to choose between preparing to surrender next day, or endeavouring to get off with the greatest part of the troops; and I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting, that though it should prove unsuccessful in its immediate object, it might at least delay the enemy in the prosecution of further enterprises. Sixteen large boats were prepared, and upon other pretexts were ordered to be in readiness to receive troops precisely at ten o'clock; with these I hoped to pass the infantry during the night, abandoning our baggage and leaving a detachment to capitulate for the town's people and for the sick and wounded; on which subject a letter was ready to be delivered to General Washington. After making my arrangements with the utmost secrecy, the light infantry, the greatest part of the guards, and part of the 23d regiment, embarked at the hour appointed, and most of them landed at Gloucester; but at this critical moment, the weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a most violent storm of wind and rain, and drove all the boats some of which had troops on board, down the river. It was soon evident that the intended passage was impracticable, and that the absence of the boats rendered it equally impossible to bring back the troops which had passed, which I had ordered about two o'clock in the morning. In this situation, with my little force divided, the enemy's batteries opened at day-break. The passage between this place and Gloucester was much exposed; but the boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the troops which had passed during the night, and they joined us in the forenoon, without much loss. Our works in the mean time were going to ruin; and not having been able to strengthen them by abatis, nor in any other manner than by a slight fraizing, which the enemy's artillery were demolishing wherever they fired, my opinion entirely coincided with that of the engineer and principal officers

of the army, that they were in many parts assailable in the forenoon, and that by the continuance of the same fire for a few hours longer, they would be in such a state as to render it desperate with our numbers to attempt to maintain them. We at that time could not fire a single gun; only one eight inch mortar and little more than one hundred cohorn shells remained: a diversion of the French ships of war that lay at the mouth of the North river was to be expected; our numbers had been diminished by the enemy's fire, but particularly by sickness; and the strength and spirits of those in the works were much exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty. Under all these circumstances, I thought it would be wanton and inhuman to the last degree to sacrifice the lives of this small body of gallant soldiers, who had ever behaved with so much fidelity and courage, by exposing them to an assault, which, from the numbers and precautions of the enemy, could not fail to succeed. I therefore proposed to capitulate. The treatment in general that we have received from the enemy, since our surrender, has been perfectly good and proper; but the kindness and attention that has been shown to us by the French officers in particular, their delicate sensibility of our situation, their generous and pressing offers of money, both public and private, to any amount, has really gone beyond what I can possibly describe, and will, I hope make an impression on the breast of every British officer, whenever the fortune of war should put any of them into our power.

Although the event has been so unfortunate, the patience of the soldiers in bearing the greatest fatigues, and their firmness and intrepidity under a persevering fire of shot and shells that I believe has not often been exceeded, deserves the highest commendation and praise.

A successful defence in our situation was perhaps impossible, for the place could only be reckoned an intrenched camp, subject in most places to enfilade, and the ground in general so disadvantageous, that nothing but the necessity of fortifying it as a post to protect the navy could have induced any person to erect works upon it; our force daily diminished by sickness, and other losses, and was reduced, when we offered to capitulate, on this side, to little more than 3,200 rank and file fit for duty, including officers, servants, and artificers; and at Gloucester about 600, including cavalry. The enemy's army consisted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many continentals, and 5000 militia. They brought an immense train of heavy artillery, most amply furnished with ammunition, and perfectly well manned.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and is well qualified to explain to your Excellency every particular relating to our past and present situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

III. General

III. *General Washington's Farewell Letter, to each of the Governors, of the Thirteen United States of America, containing his Monitions, and Opinion, concerning good and effectual Government.*———Being his Excellency's Legacy, to his Countrymen.

*Head Quarters, Newburgh, June 11, 1783.*

S I R,

THE great object for which I had the honour to hold an appointment in the service of my country being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and to return to that domestic retirement, which it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance—a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh, through a long and painful absence, and in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose: but before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to make this my last official communication—to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour: to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquillity of the United States; to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character; and to give my final blessing to that country in whose service I have spent the prime of my life; for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days and watchful nights; and whose happiness being extremely dear to me, will always constitute no inconsiderable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subject of our mutual felicitation. When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated, we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing: this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as the source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness; and we shall have equal occasion to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of light.

The citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency; they are from this period

period to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designated by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity. Here they are not only surrounded with every thing which can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings, by giving a fairer opportunity for political happiness, than any other nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly, than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances under which our republic assumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined than at any former period; the researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge, acquired by the labours of philosophers, sages and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for our use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government; the free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and encreased the blessings of society. At this auspicious period, the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their citizens should not be compleatly free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our situation, and such our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us: notwithstanding happiness is ours if we have a disposition to seize the occasion and make it our own; yet it appears to me, there is an option still left to the United States of America, that it is in their choice, and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a nation. This is the time of their political probation: this is the moment when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them: this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character forever: this is the favourable moment to give such a tone to our federal government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one state against another to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes; for, according to the system of policy the states shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall; and by their confirmation or lapse it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse—a blessing or a curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime ; I will therefore speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and of sincerity without disguise ; I am aware, however, that those who differ from me in political sentiment may perhaps remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty, and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intention ; but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives, the part I have hitherto acted in life, the determination I have formed of not taking any share in public business hereafter, the ardent desire I feel, and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering, with so little reserve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

- 1st. An indissoluble union of the states under one federal head.
- 2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.
- 3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment. And,
- 4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interests of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported : liberty is the basis ; and whoever would dare to sap the foundation or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretexts he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execrations and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations, leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the states to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congress, or not—yet it will be a part of my duty and that of every true patriot, to assert without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions: that unless the states will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion ; that it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual states, that there should be lodged somewhere, a supreme power



power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration; that there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every state, with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue; that whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly; and lastly, that unless we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the states, to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation; that it will be a subject of regret that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose, that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the union, we cannot exist as an independent power—it will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two which seem to me of the greatest importance: It is only in our united character as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America, will have no validity on a dissolution of the union—we shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late address to the United States almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the states are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that in my opinion no real friend to the honour and independency of America, can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honourable measures proposed: if their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence; especially when we recollect, that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the continent, must be esteemed if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised, and that if it shall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place before any different plan can possibly be proposed and adopted. So pressing are the present circumstances! and such is the alternative now offered to the states!

The ability of the country to discharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted— an inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting ; the path of our duty is plain before us : honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy ; let us, then, as a nation, be just ; let us fulfil the public contracts, which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements : in the mean time let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business as individuals and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America ; then will they strengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection ; every one will reap the fruit of his labours ; every one will enjoy his own acquisitions without molestation and without danger.

In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property, to support the common interests of society, and ensure the protection of government ? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, that we should be completely satisfied, if at the expence of one half we could defend the remainder of our possessions ? Where is the man to be found who wishes to remain indebted for the defence of his own person and property, to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and of gratitude ? In what part of the continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due ? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down upon the authors of such measures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven ? If after all, a spirit of disunion or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the states ; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union ; if there should be a refusal to comply with the requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts ; and if that refusal should revive again all those jealousies, and produce all those evils which are now happily removed. Congress, who have in all their transactions shewn a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man : and the state alone which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious councils, will be responsible for all the consequences.

For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a servant of the public, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interest of my country : having in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure pledged myself to the army, that their country would finally do them complete and ample justice ; and

not

not wishing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed collection of papers, relative to the half pay and commutation granted by Congress to the officers of the army ; from these commutations, my decided sentiments will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner. As the proceedings of Congress, the army and myself, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, sufficient information to remove the prejudices and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more, than just to observe that the resolutions of Congress now alluded to, are undoubtedly as absolutely binding upon the United States as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation. As to the idea, which I am informed has in some instances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension ; it ought to be exploded forever—that provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress, at a time when they had nothing else to give, to the officer of the army for services then to be performed—it was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service ; it was a part of their hire, I may be allowed to say, it was the price of their blood and of your independency ; it is therefore more than a common debt ; it is a debt of honor ; it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity, nor be cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to a distinction between officers and soldiers, it is sufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination : rewards in proportion to the aids the public derives from them, are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines, the soldiers perhaps have generally had as ample a compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid to them, as their officers will receive in the proposed commutation : in others, if besides the donation of lands, the payment of arrearages of cloathing and wages (in which articles all the component parts of the army must be put upon the same footing) we take into the estimate the bounties many of the soldiers have received and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly considered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the officers ; should a farther reward, however be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no one will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself, on seeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in some instances) or any other adequate immunity or compensation, granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause : but neither the adoption or rejection of this proposition will in any manner affect, much less militate against the act of Congress, by which

which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the half-pay for life, which had been before promised to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude the subject of public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veteran non-commissioned officers and privates who have been discharged for inability, in consequence of the resolution of Congress of the 23d of April 1782, on annual pension for life; their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits and claims to that provision, need only be known, to interest all the feelings of humanity in their behalf—nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most complicated misery—and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight, than to behold those who have shed their blood or lost their limbs in the service of their country, without a shelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the necessaries or comforts of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door! Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your state, to the warmest patronage of your excellency and your legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the republic: as there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United-States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the union upon a regular and respectable footing—if this should be the case, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms: The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security and the first effectual resort in case of hostility—it is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform, and that the same species of arms, accoutrements and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United-States: No one who has not learnt it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence and confusion which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of this address, the importance of the crisis and the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology: It is, however, neither my wish or expectation that the preceding observations should claim any regard, except so far as they shall appear to be dictated by a good intention, consonant to the immutable rules of justice, calculated to produce a liberal system of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and close attention to public business: here I might speak with the more confidence from my actual observations, and if it would not swell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had prescribed myself, I could demonstrate to every mind open to conviction, that in less time, and with much less

less expence than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the same happy conclusion, if the resources of the continent could have been properly brought forth; that the distresses and disappointments which have very often occurred, have, in too many instances, resulted more from a want of energy in the continental government, than a deficiency of means in the particular states; that the inefficacy of measures arising from the want of an adequate authority in the Supreme Power, from a partial compliance with the requisitions of Congress in some of the states, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while it tended to damp the zeal of those which were more willing to exert themselves, served also to accumulate the expences of the war, and to frustrate the best concerted plans; and that the discouragement occasioned by the complicated difficulties and embarrassments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the dissolution of any army, less patient, less virtuous, and less persevering than that which I have had the honor to command: But while I mention these things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our federal constitution, particularly in the prosecution of a war, I beg it may be understood, that as I have ever taken a pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance and support I have derived from every class of citizens, so shall I always be happy to do justice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual states on many interesting occasions.

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrendered up my public trust to those who committed it to me. The task is now accomplished. I now bid adieu to your Excellency as the chief magistrate of your state; at the same time I bid a last farewell to the cares of office and all the employments of public life. It remains then to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your legislature at their next meeting, and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country, and who, even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the state over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all, to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honour to be, with esteem and regard, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

# CONSIDERATIONS on the PEACE:

*Extracted from the POLITICAL MAGAZINE,*

*Printed in London—1783.*

The British Minister has by the late Peace made the following national concessions.

## *To the AMERICANS.*

**T**HE entire, absolute, and sovereign independence of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations. Connecticut, New-York. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, with *all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the said United States.*

A full and ample participation of the fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, and at all other *places in the sea* where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; as also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other his Britannick Majesty's dominions in America, with *liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador.*

An evacuation *with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or other property,* of every port, place, and harbour within the said United States.

A relinquishment, and leaving behind in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein.

A restoration of all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said States or their citizens, to be *forthwith* delivered to the proper state and person to whom they may belong.

GREAT BRITAIN receives in compensation for all the foregoing concessions:

## From the AMERICANS.

An earnest *recommendation* from Congress to the legislatures of the *respective* States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, &c. that have been confiscated belonging to *real* British subjects, and also of the estates, &c. of persons, (*loyalists*) *resident in districts* in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the United States, and that persons (*loyalists*) of any other description, shall have *free liberty to go to and remain in*, any of the *said States* for twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours

*endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, &c. and that such restoration shall be recommended as aforesaid, to be made to such persons (loyalists) upon their refunding the purchase money paid since the confiscation by the present possessors.—This is all.*

Besides the general reasons for Great Britain coming so unexpectedly to a treaty of pacification, the failure of the harvest, which threatened a famine, is particularly urged, as perhaps nothing but the supply of grain which the peace may enable us to draw from America could effectually prevent that awful event. Peace would have been worthily obtained by the cession of Gibraltar; it would have been saving an immense expence, and that too for an object now become insignificant——our Mediterranean trade. Yet the ministry are entitled to commendation for wisely yielding to the voice of the people in retaining it, whether that voice was judicious or not. Weakened, humbled, and on the brink of ruin, safety, not glory, was the principal object by which our statesmen were to be directed. The treaty with America is just and liberal. The Americans had it in contemplation to compose a book of all their sufferings, and to make it a school book for their children, and such an institution would have continued an evil spirit for ages; but since the acknowledgement of Independency, and the peace, the design has been laid aside. Granting them Independency was nothing more than what in fact they had already obtained.

As to the limits, they are the only ones that could have been chosen without giving afterward occasion to much disorder and contention. The Canada furr trade will be in part affected, but that object was not so great as to merit a continuance of the war, and as to retaining the forts south of the British boundaries, such a treaty would have proved not so much a termination of the old, as the beginning of a new war.

Penobscot has not a tree left in it fit for a mast, and if the growing timber should hereafter be fit for masts, it may be purchased from the American freeholder, as well as if the land belonged to British subjects.

Concerning the Canada boundaries, government had two views; one political, a permanent peace; to obtain which, it was necessary to prevent every ground of future jealousy; the other view was commercial; monopolies begin to be exploded, and to have contended about a few furs, would have been incompatible with a design of such a magnitude and importance, as an enlarged plan of commerce.——And with regard to the fishery, if a share had not been granted the Americans, they would have stolen in upon us, in spite of all our endeavours, and we should have been involved in endless altercations with them.

#### *Measurement of the countries ceded in America.*

Many people are unable to form an adequate idea of the extent of the territory ceded in America, because the geography of that immense country is not well known. It will not be amiss therefore to compare

compare the districts ceded, with the countries with which we are more acquainted. The following measurements are made with accuracy.

The river Ohio is navigable from Fort Pitt to its mouth, which is a length of 1164 miles.—

The lands on the banks of the Ohio, and between the Allegany Mountains, the lakes Ontario and Erie, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, contain 233,200 square miles, which is nearly equal to Great Britain and France, whose contents are only 235,237 square miles:—

The lands between the Illinois, Lakes Huron and Superior, and the Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony, contain 129,030 square miles, nearly equal to Great Britain and Ireland, which contain only 131,800 square miles.

The lands from St. Anthony's Falls to the South line from the Lake of the woods to the head of the Mississippi, contain 50,000 square miles, which is more than all Holland, Flanders and Ireland, which contain only 57,098 square miles.

East Florida alone contains 35,000 square miles, and is nearly as large as Ireland, which has only 35,400 square miles—

The United States of America contain 207,050 square miles, nearly as large as all Germany, Flanders, Holland, and Switzerland, which contain 207,483 square miles.

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